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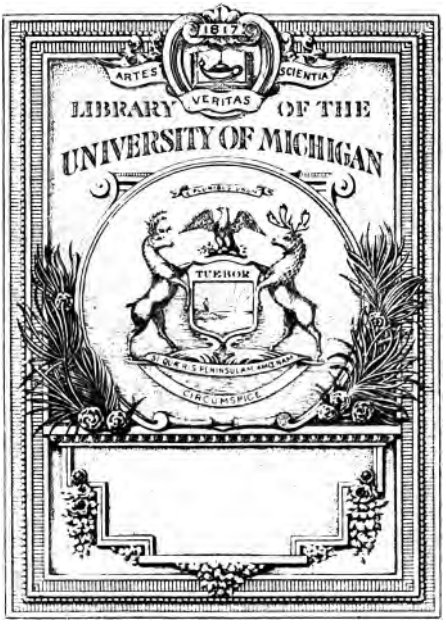
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PAPERS.

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DISCUSSION WITH FRANCE

In the Year 1806.

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No. I.

LETTER from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated Downing-Street, 20th February 1806.

Monſieur Le Miniſtre, Downing-Street, 20 Fevrier 1806.

JE le crois de mon devoir en qualité d'honnête homme de vous faire part le plutôt poſſible d'une circonſtance aſſez étrange qui eſt venüe à ma Connoiſſance. Le plus court ſera de vous narrer tout ſimplement le fait comme il eſt arrivé.

Il y a quelques Jours qu'un Quidam m'annonça qu'il venoit d'arriver à Graveſend ſans Paſſeport, qu'il me pria de lui en envoyer un, parcequ'il venoit récemment de Paris et qu'il avoit des choſes à m'apprendre qui me feroient du plaiſir. Je l'envoye chercher, et il arrive chez moi le lendemain. Je l'entretiens tout ſeul dans mon Cabinet, où après quelques diſcours peu importans, ce ſcelerat a l'audace de me dire que pour tranquilliſer toutes les Couronnes il falloit faire mourir le Chef des François, et que pour cet objet on avoit loué une maiſon à Paſſy d'où on pourroit à coup ſur et

ſans riſque executer ce projet deteſtable. Je n'ai pas bien entendu ſi ce devoit être par le Moyen des fuſils en uſage ou par des armes à feu d'une Conſtruction nouvelle.

Je n'ai pas honte de vous avouer, M. Le Miniſtre, à vous qui me connoiſſez, que ma confuſion étoit extrême de me trouver dans le cas de converſer avec un Aſſaſſin declaré. Je l'ordonnai de me quitter inſtamment, donnant en même tems des Inſtructions à l'Officier de Police qui le gardoit de le faire ſortir du Royaume au plutôt.

Après avoir réfléchi plus mûrement ſur ce que je venois de faire, je reconnus ma faute en le laiſſant partir avant que vous en fuſſiez informé, et je le fis retenir.

Il y a apparence que tout ceci n'eſt rien, et que ce miſerable n'a eu d'autre choſe en vüe que de faire le Fanfaron en promettant des choſes qui d'après ſa façon de penſer me feroient du plaiſir.

En tout cas j'ai cru qu'il falloit vous avertir de ce qui s'eſt paſſé avant que je le renvoyaſſe. Nos loix ne nous permettent pas de le detenir long tems, mais il ne partira qu'après que vous aurez eu tout le tems de vous mettre en garde contre ſes Attentats, ſuppoſé qu'il ait encore de mauvais deſſeins, et lorſqu'il partira, j'aurai ſoin qu'il ne débarque que dans un port le plus eloigné poſſible de La France.

Il s'eſt appellé ici Guillet de la Gevrillière, mais je crois que c'eſt un faux nom qu'il a pris. A ſon

premier

premier abord je lui fis l'honneur de le croire un Eſpion.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec le plus parfait Attachement,

M. Le Miniſtre,
Votre très obéiſſant Serviteur,
(Signé) C. J. FOX.

(Tranſlation.)

Sir, Downing-Street, 20th Feb. 1806.

I THINK it my Duty as an honeſt Man to communicate to you, as ſoon as poſſible, a very extraordinary Circumſtance which is come to my Knowledge. The ſhorteſt Way will be to relate to you the Fact ſimply as it happened.

A few Days ago, a Perſon informed me, that he was juſt arrived at Graveſend without a Paſſport, requeſting me at the ſame Time to ſend him one, as he had very lately left Paris, and had ſomething to communicate to me which would give me Satisfaction. I ſent for him—he came to my Houſe the following Day—I received him alone in my Cloſet; when, after ſome unimportant Converſation, this Villain had the Audacity to tell me that it was neceſſary for the Tranquillity of all crowned Heads to put to death the Ruler of France; and that for this Purpoſe, a Houſe had been hired at Paſſy, from which this deteſtable Project could be carried into Effect with Certainty, and without Riſk. I

did not perfectly underſtand if it was to be done by a common Muſket, or by Fire Arms upon a new Principle.

I am not aſhamed to confeſs to you, Sir, who know me, that my Confuſion was extreme in thus finding myſelf led into a Converſation with an avowed Aſſaſſin; I inſtantly ordered him to leave me, giving, at the ſame time, Orders to the Police Officer who accompanied him, to ſend him out of the Kingdom as ſoon as poſſible.

After having more attentively reflected upon what I had done, I ſaw my Error in having ſuffered him to depart without having previouſly informed you of the Circumſtance, and I ordered him to be detained.

It is probable that all this is unfounded, and that the Wretch had nothing more in view than to make himſelf of Conſequence, by promiſing what, according to his Ideas, would afford me Satisfaction.

At all Events, I thought it right to acquaint you with what had happened, before I ſent him away. Our Laws do not permit us to detain him long, but he ſhall not be ſent away till after you ſhall have had full Time to take Precautions againſt his Attempts, ſuppoſing him ſtill to entertain bad Deſigns; and when he goes, I ſhall take Care to have him landed at a Seaport as remote as poſſible from France.

He calls himſelf here Guillet de la Gevrillière, but I think it is a falſe Name which he has aſſumed.

At

At his firſt Entrance, I did him the Honour to believe him to be a Spy.

I have the Honour to be, with the moſt perfect Attachment,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. J. FOX.

No. 2.

LETTER from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, March 5, 1806.—Received March 19th.

Monſieur, Paris, le 5 Mars 1806.

J'AI mis la lettre de Votre Excellence ſous les yeux de Sa Majeſté. Son premier mot, après en avoir achevé la lecture, a été: "Je reconnois là "les principes d'Honneur et de Vertu qui ont "toujours animé Monſieur Fox. Remerciez le de "ma part." Je ne me permettrai pas Monſieur, d'ajouter rien aux propres expreſſions de Sa Majeſté Impériale et Royale. Je vous prie ſeulement d'agréer l'aſſurance de ma plus haute Conſidération.

(Signé) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

(Tranſlation.)

Sir, Paris, 5th March 1806.

I Have laid your Excellency's Letter before His Majeſty. His firſt Words, after having read it, were, "I recognize here the Principles of Honour

" and of Virtue, by which Mr. Fox has ever been " actuated. Thank him, on my Part." I will not allow myſelf, Sir, to add any Thing to the Expreſſions of His Imperial and Royal Majeſty. I only requeſt you to accept the Aſſurances of my diſtinguiſhed Conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

No. 3.

EXTRACT from a Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, March 5, 1806.—Received March 19th.

A Paris, le 5 Mars 1806.

IL pourra vous être agréable de reçevoir des Nouvelles de ce Pays. Je vous envoye le diſcours que l'Empereur a prononcé au Corps Legiſlatif. Vous y verrez que nos diſpoſitions ſont toujours pacifiques. Je ne vous demande pas quelles ſont celles qui prevalent chez vous: Mais ſi les avantages de la paix y ſont appreciés; vous ſavez ſur quelles baſes, elle peut être diſcutée.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 5th March 1806.

IT may be agreeable to you to receive News from this Country.

I ſend you the Emperor's Speech to the Legiſlative Body. You will therein ſee that our Wiſhes are

are ſtill for Peace. I do not aſk what is the prevailing Inclination with you; but if the Advantages of Peace are duly appreciated, you know upon what Baſis it may be diſcuſſed.

No. 4.

EXTRACT from a Speech delivered by the Chief of the French Government to the Legiſlative Body on the 2d of March 1806.

JE déſire la paix avec l'Angleterre. De mon côté, je n'en retarderai jamais le moment. Je ſerai toujours prêt à la conclure, en prenant pour baſes les ſtipulations du Traité d'Amiens.

(Tranſlation.)

I Deſire Peace with England. On my Part, I ſhall never delay it for a Moment. I ſhall always be ready to conclude it, taking for its Baſis the Stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens.

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55. Copy

Faiſons donc ce que nous pouvons, pour les finir; et tachons, s'il ſe peut, de concilier les interêts reſpectifs, et la gloire des deux pays, avec la tranquillité de l'Europe, et la felicité du Genre humain.

Je ſuis, &c.

(Signé) C. J. FOX.

A Monſieur M. Talleyrand.

(Tranſlation.)

Sir, Downing Street, March 26, 1806.

THE Information which your Excellency has given me of the pacifick Diſpoſition that prevails (in your Councils), and of the Baſis upon which Peace may be diſcuſſed, has induced me to lay that Part of your private Letter before the King.

His Majeſty has repeatedly declared to His Parliament His ſincere Deſire to embrace the firſt Opportunity of re-eſtabliſhing Peace upon a ſolid Baſis, ſuch as may be compatible with the Intereſts and permanent Security of His People: His Wiſhes are uniformly pacifick; but it is a ſafe and laſting Peace that His Majeſty has in View, not an uncertain Truce, which from its very Uncertainty would be the Source of Diſquietude as well to the Contracting Parties as to the other Powers of Europe.

With regard to the Stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens, which are propoſed as the Baſis of the Negotiation, it has been obſerved here, that this Phraſe

Phraſe has been interpreted in Three or Four different Ways, and conſequently, that further Explanations would be neceſſary, which could not fail to produce great Delay, even did no other Objections exiſt.

The true Baſis of ſuch a Negotiation between Two great Powers, equally deſpiſing every Idea of Chicane, would be the reciprocal Recognition of the following Principle; viz. That the Object of both Parties ſhould be a Peace, honourable for both, and for their reſpective Allies; and at the ſame time, of a Nature to ſecure, as far as is in their Power, the future Tranquillity of Europe.

England cannot neglect the Intereſts of any of her Allies; and ſhe is united to Ruſſia by ſuch cloſe Connections, that ſhe would not treat, ſtill leſs conclude upon any Thing, but in Concert with the Emperor Alexander; but whilſt awaiting the actual Intervention of a Ruſſian Plenipotentiary, ſome of the principal Points might however be diſcuſſed, and even proviſionally arranged.

It might ſeem, that Ruſſia, on account of her remote Situation, ſhould have fewer immediate Intereſts to diſcuſs with France than other Powers; but that Court, ſo reſpectable in every Point of View, intereſts herſelf, like England, warmly in every Thing that concerns the greater or leſs Degree of Independence enjoyed by the different Princes and States of Europe.

You ſee, Sir, how inclined we are here to remove every Difficulty that might retard the Diſcuſſion

cuſſion in queſtion. With the Reſources that we poſſeſs, it is moſt aſſuredly not on our own Account that we need fear a Continuance of the War. Of all the Nations of Europe, England, perhaps, is that which ſuffers the leaſt by its Prolongation; but we do not the leſs commiſerate the Misfortunes of others.

Let us then do all in our Power to terminate them, and let us endeavour, if it be poſſible, to reconcile the reſpective Intereſts and the Glory of the Two Countries with the Tranquillity of Europe, and the Happineſs of the Human Race.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. J. FOX.

No. 6.

LETTER from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, April 1ſt, 1806.—Received April 7th.

Monſieur, Paris le 1er Avril 1806.

A L'heure même où j'ai reçu votre lettre du 26 Mars, je me ſuis rendu auprès de Sa Majeſté, et je me trouve heureux de vous informer qu'Elle m'a autoriſé à vous faire ſans délai la réponſe ſuivante.

L'Empereur n'a rien à déſirer de ce que poſſède l'Angleterre. La paix avec la France eſt poſſible et peut être perpétuelle, quand on ne s'immiſcera point dans ſes affaires intérieures et qu'on ne

voudra

voudra ni la contraindre dans la légiſlation de Ses Douanes et dans les droits de Son Commerce, ni faire ſupporter aucune inſulte à Son Pavillon.

Ce n'eſt pas vous, Monſieur, qui avez montré dans un grand nombre de diſcuſſions publiques une connoiſſance exacte des affaires générales de l'Europe et de celles de la France, qu'il faut convaincre que la France n'a rien à déſirer que du repos et une ſituation qui Lui permette de Se livrer ſans aucun obſtacle aux travaux de ſon induſtrie.

L'Empereur ne penſe pas que tel ou tel Article du Traité d'Amiens ait été la cauſe de la guerre. Il eſt convaincu que la véritable cauſe a été le refus de faire un Traité de Commerce, néceſſairement nuiſible aux manufactures et à l'induſtrie de Ses Sujets.

Vos Predeceſſeurs nous accuſoient de vouloir tout envahir. En France, on accuſe auſſi l'Angleterre. Eh bien ! nous ne demandons que l'égalité. Nous ne vous demanderons jamais compte de ce que vous ferez chez vous, pourvû qu' à votre tour, vous ne nous demandiez jamais compte de ce que nous ferons chez nous. Ce principe eſt d'une réciprocité juſte, raiſonnable et reſpectivement avantageuſe.

Vous exprimez le déſir que la Négociation n'aboutiſſe pas à une paix ſans durée. La France eſt plus intereſſée qu'aucune autre Puiſſance à ce que la paix ſoit ſtable. Ce n'eſt point une Trêve qu'Elle a intérêt de faire, car une Trêve ne feroit que Lui préparer de nouvelles pertes. Vous ſavez très bien que les Nations, ſemblables en ce point

à chaque

à chaque homme conſidéré individuellement, s'accoutument à une ſituation de guerre, comme à une ſituation de Paix : Toutes les pertes que la France pouvoit faire Elle les a faites : Elle les fera toujours dans les ſix premiers mois de la guerre.

Aujourd'hui notre Commerce et notre Induſtrie ſe ſont répliés ſur eux mêmes et ſe ſont adaptés à notre ſituation de guerre. Dès lors, une Trêve de deux ou trois ans ſeroit en même tems tout ce qu'il y auroit de plus contraire à nos intérêts commerciaux et à la politique de l'Empereur.

Quant à l'intervention d'une Puiſſance étrangère, l'Empereur pourroit accepter la médiation d'une Puiſſance qui auroit de gran des forces maritimes, car alors ſa participation à la paix ſeroit réglée par les mêmes intérêts que nous avons à diſcuter avec vous ; mais la médiation dont vous parlez n'eſt pas de cette nature. Vous ne voulez pas nous tromper, et vous ſentez bien qu'il n'y a pas d'égalité entre Vous et Nous, dans la garantie d'une Puiſſance qui a trois cent mille hommes ſur pied et qui n'a pas d'armée de mer.

Du reſte, Monſieur, votre communication a un caractère de franchiſe et de préciſion que nous n'avons pas encore vu dans les rapports de Votre Cour avec Nous. Je me ferai un devoir de mettre la même franchiſe et la même clarté dans mes réponſes : Nous ſommes prêts à faire la paix avec tout le monde. Nous ne voulons en impoſer à perſonne ; mais nous ne voulons pas qu'on nous en impoſe ; et perſonne n'a la puiſſance, ni les

moyens

moyens de le faire. Il n'eſt au pouvoir de perſonne de nous faire revenir ſur des Traités qui ſont éxécutés. L'intégrité, L'indépendance entière, abſolue de l'Empire Ottoman ſont, non ſeulement le déſir le plus vrai de l'Empereur, mais le point le plus conſtant de Sa politique.

Deux Nations éclairées et voiſines l'une de l'autre manqueroient à l'opinion qu'Elles doivent avoir de leur Puiſſance et de leur Sageſſe, ſi Elles appelloient dans la diſcuſſion des grands intérêts qui les diviſent, des interventions étrangères et éloignées. Ainſi, Monſieur, la paix peut être traitée et conclue immédiatement ſi Votre Cour a véritablement le déſir d'y arriver.

Nos interêts ſont conciliables par cela même qu' ils ſont diſtincts. Vous étes les Souverains des Mers. Vos forces maritimes égalent celles de tous les Souverains du Monde réunis. Nous ſommes une grande Puiſſance Continentale ; mais il en eſt pluſieurs qui ont autant de forces que Nous ſur terre ; et votre prépondérance ſur les mers mettra toujours notre Commerce à la diſpoſition de vos Eſcadres, dès la première Déclaration de guerre que Vous voudrez faire. Penſez vous qu'il ſoit raiſonnable d'attendre que l'Empereur conſente jamais à Se mettre auſſi pour les affaires du Continent à votre diſcrétion ? Si, maitres de la Mer par votre puiſſance propre, vous voulez l'être auſſi de la Terre par une Puiſſance combinée, la paix n'eſt

n'eſt pas poſſible, car alors vous voulez arriver à des réſultats que vous ne pourrez jamais atteindre.

L'Empereur, tout accoûtumé qu'il eſt à courir toutes les chances qui préſentent des perſpectives de grandeur et de gloire, déſire la Paix avec l'Angleterre. Il eſt Homme. Après tant de fatigues, il voudroit auſſi du repos. Père de Ses Sujets, il ſouhaite, autant que cela peut être compatible avec leur honneur et avec les garanties de l'avenir, leur procurer les douceurs de la Paix et les avantages d'un commerce heureux et tranquille.

Si donc, Monſieur, Sa Majeſté le Roi d'Angleterre veut réellement la Paix avec la France, Elle nommera un Plénipotentiaire pour ſe rendre à Lille. J'ai l'honneur de Vous addreſſer des paſſeports pour cet objet. Auſſitôt que l'Empereur aura appris l'arrivée du Miniſtre de Votre Cour, Il en nommera et en enverra un ſans délai. L'Empereur eſt prêt à faire toutes les conceſſions que, par l'étendue de Vos Forces Navales et Votre prépondérance, vous pouvez déſirer d'obtenir.

Je ne crois pas que Vous puiſſiez réfuſer d'adopter auſſi le principe de Lui faire des propoſitions conformes à l'honneur de Sa Couronne et aux droits du Commerce de Ses Etats. Si vous êtes juſtes, Si vous ne voulez que ce qu'il Vous eſt poſſible de faire, la Paix ſera bientot conclue.

Je termine en vous déclarant que Sa Majeſté adopte entièrement le principe expoſé dans votre dépêche et préſenté comme baſe de la Négociation,

tion, que la Paix propoſée doit être honorable pour les deux Cours et pour leurs Alliés reſpectifs.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec la plus haute Conſidération,

Monſieur,

de Votre Excellence le très humble

et très obéiſſant ſerviteur,

(Signé) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

(Tranſlation.)

Sir, Paris, 1ſt April 1806.

THE very Inſtant I received your Letter of the 26th March, I waited upon his Majeſty; and I am happy to inform you, that he has authorized me to ſend you, without Delay, the following Anſwer:

The Emperor covets nothing that England poſſeſſes. Peace with France is poſſible, and may be perpetual, provided there is no Interference in her internal Affairs, and that no Attempt is made to reſtrain her in the Regulation of her Cuſtom Duties; to cramp her Commercial Rights; or to offer any Inſult to her Flag.

It is not you, Sir, who have diſplayed in many public Diſcuſſions an exact Knowledge of the general Affairs of Europe and of France, who require to be convinced that France has nothing to deſire except Repoſe, and a Situation ſuch as may enable her, without Obſtruction, to give herſelf up entirely to the Labours of her Induſtry.

The Emperor does not imagine that any particular Article of the Treaty of Amiens produced the War. He is convinced, that the true Cauſe was, the Refuſal to make a Treaty of Commerce, which would neceſſarily have been prejudicial to the Manufactures and the Induſtry of his Subjects. Your Predeceſſors accuſed us of wiſhing univerſal Conqueſt. In France, England has likewiſe her Accuſers. Very well! We only aſk Equality. We ſhall never require an Account of what you do at Home, provided that, on your Side, you never require an Account of what we do at Home. This Principle is reciprocally juſt, reaſonable, and mutually advantageous.

You expreſs a Deſire that the Negotiation may not terminate in a ſhortlived Peace. France is more intereſted than any other Power that it ſhould be permanent. It is not her Intereſt to make a Truce; ſince a Truce would only pave the Way for freſh Loſſes. You know very well that Nations, ſimilar in this Reſpect to Individuals, accuſtom themſelves to a State of War, as well as to a State of Peace. All the Loſſes that France could ſuſtain, ſhe has ſuſtained. This will ever be the Caſe, in the firſt Six Months of War. At preſent, our Commerce and our Induſtry * have taken the Channel dictated by the Circumſtances of our Country, and are adapted to our State of War. Conſequently a Truce of Two or

* ſe ſont repliés ſur eux mêmes.

Three

Three Years would be the Thing of all others the moſt oppoſite to our Commercial Intereſts, and to the Emperor's Policy.

As to the Intervention of a Foreign Power, the Emperor might accept the Mediation of a Power poſſeſſing a great Naval Force, becauſe, in that Caſe, the Participation of ſuch Power in the Peace would be regulated by the ſame Intereſts that we have to diſcuſs with you; but the Mediation you ſpeak of is not of this Nature. You do not wiſh to deceive us; and you are well aware there is no Equality betwixt us in the Guaranty of a Power which has Three hundred thouſand Men on Foot, and which has no Naval Force. For the Reſt, Sir, your Communication has a Character of Openneſs and Preciſion, which we have hitherto never ſeen in the Communications between your Court and us. I will make it my Duty to employ the ſame Openneſs, and the ſame Preciſion, in my Reply. We are ready to make Peace with the whole World. We wiſh to dictate to no One. But we will not be dictated to; and no One poſſeſſes either the Power or the Means of doing it. It is in the Power of none to make us relinquiſh Treaties which are already carried into Effect. The Integrity, and the compleat and abſolute Independence of the Ottoman Empire form not only the ſincereſt Deſire of the Emperor, but conſtitute alſo the undeviating Object of his Policy.

Two enlightened and neighbouring Nations would be wanting in the Opinion they ought to

entertain of their Power and Wiſdom, ſhould they call for the Intervention of foreign and diſtant Powers, in the Diſcuſſions of the great Intereſts which divide them: Thus Sir, Peace may be treated upon and concluded immediately, if your Court really entertains the Deſire of attaining it.

Our Intereſts are reconcileable, inaſmuch as they are diſtinct. You are the Rulers of the Ocean, your Naval Forces are equal to thoſe of all the Sovereigns of the World united. We are a great Continental Power; but there are many who equal our Power by Land, and your Maritime Preponderance will always place our Commerce at the Mercy of your Squadrons, immediately after your declaring War. Do you think it reaſonable to expect that the Emperor ſhould ever conſent to ſubmit himſelf to your Diſcretion, in Continental Affairs alſo? If, Maſters of the Sea through your own Power, you propoſe being Maſters of the Land likewiſe by a combined Force, Peace is impoſſible; for in that Caſe you will be ſtriving for an Object which you can never attain.

The Emperor, accuſtomed as he is to encounter every Riſk, which holds out the Proſpect of Greatneſs and of Glory, wiſhes for Peace with England—He is a Man—after ſo many Fatigues he is deſirous of Repoſe—the Father of his Subjects, he wiſhes, as far as it is compatible with their Honour and with Security for the future, to procure for them the Bleſſings of Peace, and the Advantages of a ſucceſsful and uninterrupted Commerce.

If

If then, Sir, His Majeſty the King of England really wiſhes for Peace with France, he will appoint a Plenipotentiary to repair to Liſle. I have the Honour of ſending you Paſſports for this Purpoſe. As ſoon as the Emperor ſhall be informed of the Arrival of the Miniſter from your Court he will appoint one and will ſend him without Delay. The Emperor is ready to make every Conceſſion, which, from the Extent of your Naval Forces and of your Preponderance, you may deſire to obtain. I do not think that you can refuſe to adopt the ſame Principle of making him Propoſals conformable to the Honour of his Crown and the Commercial Rights of his Dominions. If you are juſt; if you deſire only what is poſſible for you to obtain, Peace will be ſoon made.

I conclude, by declaring that his Majeſty fully adopts the Principle laid down in your Diſpatch, and offered as the Baſis of the Negociation, "that "the Peace propoſed ſhould be honourable for the "Two Courts, and for their reſpective Allies."

I have the Honour to be, with the higheſt Conſideration,

Sir,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient,

humble Servant,

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

No. 7.

LETTER from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated Downing Street, April 8th, 1806.

Monſieur, Downing Street, ce 8 Avril 1806.

JE n'ai reçu qu'hier au ſoir votre dépêche du premier courant. Avant d'y repondre, permettez moi d'aſſurer Votre Excellence que la franchiſe et le ton obligeant qu'on y remarque ont fait ici le plus grand plaiſir. Un eſprit conciliatoire manifeſté de part et d'autre eſt déjà un grand pas vers la paix.

Si ce que Votre Excellence dit par rapport aux affaires intérieures regarde les affaires politiques, une réponſe n'eſt guères néceſſaire: nous ne nous y immiſçons pas en tems de Guerre; à plus forte raiſon nous ne le ferons pas en tems de Paix, et rien n'eſt plus éloigné des idées qui prevalent chez Nous que de vouloir ou nous mêler des loix intérieures, que vous jugerez propres à regler Vos douanes et ſoutenir les droits de Votre commerce, ou d'inſulter à Votre Pavillon. Quant à un traité de commerce, l'Angleterre croit n'avoir aucun intérêt à le déſirer plus que les autres nations; Il y a beaucoup de gens qui penſent qu'un pareil traité entre la France et la Grande Brétagne ſeroit également utile aux deux parties contractantes, mais c'eſt une queſtion ſur laquelle chaque Gouvernement doit juger d'après ſes propres apperçus, et celui qui le refuſe n'offenſe pas, ni a aucun compte à rendre à celui qui le propoſe.

Ce

Ce n'eſt Monſieur pas moi ſeulement, mais tout homme raiſonnable doit reconnoître que le véritable intérêt de la France c'eſt la Paix, et que par conſequent c'eſt ſur ſa conſervation que doit être fondée la vraie gloire de ceux qui la gouvernent.

Il eſt vrai que Nous nous ſommes mutuellement accuſés, mais il ne ſert à rien dans ce moment-ci de diſcuter les argumens ſur leſquels ces accuſations ont été fondées. Nous déſirons comme vous l'égalité; nous ne ſommes pas aſſurément comptables l'un à l'autre de ce que nous faiſons chez Nous, et le principe de réciprocité à cet egard, que Votre Excellence a propoſé paroit juſte et raiſonnable.

On ne peut pas diſconvenir de ce que Vos raiſonnemens ſur l'inconvénient qu'auroit pour la France une paix ſans durée ne ſoient bien fondés, mais de l'autre coté celui que nous éprouverions ſeroit auſſi très conſidérable. Il eſt peutêtre naturel que dans de pareils cas chaque Nation exagère ſes propres dangers, ou qu'au moins elle les regarde de plus près et avec un œuil plus clairvoyant que ceux d'autrui.

Quant à l'intervention d'une puiſſance étrangère, il faut d'abord remarquer, que pour ce qui regarde la paix et la guerre entre la France et l'Angleterre, la Ruſſie ne peut être cenſée Puiſſance étrangère, vû qu'elle eſt actuellement en alliance avec l'Angleterre et en guerre avec la France. C'eſt pourquoi dans ma Lettre, c'etoit comme Partie non

comme Médiateur qu'on a propoſé de faire intervenir l'Empereur Alexandre. Votre Excellence dans la dernière clauſe de Sa dépêche reconnoit que la paix " doit être honorable tant pour la " France et l'Angleterre que pour leurs Alliés re- " ſpectifs." Si cela eſt, il nous paroit impoſſible vû l'etroite Alliance qui ſubſiſtent entre les deux Gouvernemens, que celui d'Angleterre puiſſe commencer une négociation, ſi non proviſoire, ſans la concurrence ou tout au moins le conſentement préalable de Son Allié.

Pour ce qui eſt de l'intégrité et de l'indépendance de l'Empire Ottoman, aucune difficulté ne peut s'offrir, ces objets étant également chers à toutes les parties intereſſées à la diſcuſſion dont il eſt queſtion.

Il eſt peut être vrai que la puiſſance de la France ſur terre comparée à celle du reſte de l'Europe, n'eſt pas égale à la ſupériorité que nous poſſédons ſur mer, enviſagée ſous le même point de vüe, mais il ne faut plus ſe diſſimuler que le projêt de combiner toute l'Europe contre la France eſt chimérique au dernier point. Au reſte c'eſt en vérité pouſſer un peu trop loin les appréhenſions pour l'avenir, que d'enviſager l'Alliance entre la Ruſſie et l'Angleterre (les deux puiſſances de l'Europe les moins faites pour attaquer la France par terre) comme tendante à produire un reſultat pareil.

L'intervention de la Ruſſie à la Négociation ne peut non plus être régardée comme la formation d'un Congrès, ni pour la forme ni pour la choſe, d'autant qu'il n'y aura que deux Parties, La

Ruſſie

Ruſſie et l'Angleterre d'un coté et la France de l'autre. Un congrès pourroit être bon à beaucoup d'égards après la Signature des Préliminaires, en cas que toutes les Parties Contractantes ſoient de cet Avis, mais c'eſt un projèt à diſcuter librement et amicalement après que l'affaire principale aura été arrangée.

Voilà Monſieur, que je vous ai expoſé avec toute la clarté que j'ai pû les ſentimens du Miniſtère Britannique ſur les notions que Votre Excellence a ſuggérées, Je me plais à croire qu'il n'y a qu'un ſeul point eſſentiel ſur lequel nous ne ſommes pas d'accord.

Dès que Vous conſentirez que nous traitions proviſoirement juſqu'à ce que la Ruſſie puiſſe intervenir, et dès lors conjointement avec Elle, nous ſommes prêts à commencer, ſans différer d'un ſeul jour, la négociation en tel lieu et en telle forme que les deux Parties jugeront les plus propres à conduire à bon eſcient l'objet de nos travaux, le plus promptement poſſible.

Je ſuis, &c.

(Signé) C. J. FOX.

(Tranſlation.)

Sir, Downing-Street, 8th April 1806.

I DID not receive until Yeſterday Evening your Diſpatch of the Firſt Inſtant. Before I reply to it, allow me to aſſure your Excellency that the Frankneſs

Frankneſs and obliging Tone which prevail in it have produced the greateſt Satisfaction here. A Spirit of Conciliation manifeſted on both Sides is already a great Advance towards Peace.

If what your Excellency ſays reſpecting domeſtick Affairs relates to political Affairs, an Anſwer is ſcarcely requiſite. We do not interfere in ſuch Concerns in Time of War, much leſs ſhall we do ſo in Time of Peace; and nothing can be further from the Ideas which prevail here than any Wiſh either to interfere with reſpect to the internal Regulations which you may judge proper for the Management of your Cuſtom Duties and for the Support of your Commercial Rights, or to offer inſult to your Flag. As to a Treaty of Commerce, England ſuppoſes that ſhe has no greater Intereſt in deſiring it than other Nations. There are many who think that ſuch a Treaty between Great Britain and France would be equally beneficial to the Two Contracting Parties; but this is a Queſtion upon which each Government muſt decide according to its own Ideas, and the Party rejecting it gives no Offence, and is no way reſponſible to the Party propoſing it.

It is not my individual Opinion alone, Sir, but it muſt be acknowledged by every reaſonable Man, that the true Intereſt of France is Peace, and conſequently that the true Glory of her Rulers ought to be placed in the Preſervation of it.

It is true that we have mutually accuſed each other, but it can anſwer no Purpoſe at the preſent Moment

Moment to diſcuſs the Arguments upon which thoſe Accuſations were founded. Like you, we deſire to treat upon equal Terms. Aſſuredly we are not accountable to each other for what we do at Home; and the Principle of Reciprocity that your Excellency has propoſed on this Point appears juſt and reaſonable.

It cannot be denied that your Arguments reſpecting the Inconveniencies to which France would be ſubject by a ſhort-lived Peace, are well founded: But on the other Hand, thoſe which we ſhould ſuffer would likewiſe be very conſiderable. It is perhaps natural, that in ſuch Caſes each Nation exaggerates its own Dangers, or at leaſt that ſhe examines them more minutely, and with a more penetrating Eye than thoſe of others.

With reſpect to the Interpoſition of a Foreign Power, one cannot refrain from obſerving, that in whatever relates to Peace and War between England and France, Ruſſia can never be conſidered a *Foreign* Power, in as much as ſhe is in actual Alliance with England, and at War with France. For which Reaſon the Interpoſition of the Emperor Alexander was propoſed in my Letter, not as a Mediator but as a Party. Your Excellency, in the laſt Paragraph of your Diſpatch, acknowledges, that the Peace "ought to be honourable, not only "for England and France, but alſo for their reſpec-"tive Allies." This being the Caſe, it appears to us impoſſible, conſidering the cloſe Alliance ſubſiſting between the Two Governments, that that of

England

England can commence any other than a proviſionary Negotiation, without the Concurrence, or, at the very leaſt, the previous Conſent of her Ally.

As to what relates to the Integrity and Independence of the Ottoman Empire, no Difficulty can preſent itſelf, thoſe Objects being equally dear to all the Parties intereſted in the preſent Diſcuſſion.

It is perhaps true, that the Power of France on Land compared with that of the reſt of Europe, is not equal to the Superiority that We poſſeſs at Sea, conſidered in the ſame Point of View: But it can no longer be concealed, that the Project of combining the Whole of Europe againſt France, is to the laſt Degree chimerical; beſides, it is in Truth carrying the Apprehenſion of what may happen hereafter rather too far, to conſider the Alliance between England and Ruſſia (the Two Powers of Europe the leaſt calculated to attack France by Land) as tending to produce ſuch a Conſequence.

Nor can the Intervention of Ruſſia in the Negotiation, be conſidered as the Formation of a Congreſs, either in Appearance or in Reality, in as much as there will be only Two Parties, England and Ruſſia on one Side, and France on the other. A Congreſs might be deſirable in many Reſpects, after the Signature of Preliminaries, in caſe all the Contracting Parties ſhould be of that Opinion; but this is a Propoſition that may be freely and amicably diſcuſſed, after the principal Points ſhall have been arranged.

Thus,

Thus, Sir, I have laid before you, with all the Clearneſs in my Power, the Sentiments of the Britiſh Miniſtry upon the Ideas which you have ſuggeſted. I entertain the gratifying Perſuaſion that there remains only one eſſential Point upon which we are not agreed.

As ſoon as you conſent that we ſhall treat proviſionally until Ruſſia can take a Part in the Negotiation, and from that Moment, conjointly with her, we are ready to begin without the Delay of a ſingle Day, at whatever Place, and in whatever Form, the Two Parties may judge beſt adapted to bring to a happy Iſſue the Object of our Labours, as expeditiouſly as poſſible.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. J. FOX.

No. 8.

LETTER from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, April 16th, 1806.—Received April 19th.

Monſieur, Paris le 16 Avril 1806.

JE viens de prendre les Ordres de Sa Majeſté l'Empereur et Roi, ſous les Yeux de Qui je m'étois empreſſé de mettre la dépêche que Votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire en date du 8 Avril.

Il a paru a Sa Majeſté qu'en admettant, comme vous le faites, le principe de l'Egalité, vous perſiſtiez

ſiſtiez cependant à demander une forme de Négociation qui ne peut s'accorder avec ce principe. Lorſqu' entre deux Puiſſances égales, Une d'Elles réclame l'intervention d'un Tiers, il eſt évident qu' Elle tend à rompre cet Equilibre ſi favorable à la juſte et libre diſcuſſion de Leurs Intérêts. Il eſt manifeſte qu' Elle ne veut pas ſe contenter des Avantages et des Droits de l'Egalité. J'oſe croire, Monſieur, qu' en revenant une dernière fois ſur cette diſcuſſion, je parviendrai à perſuader à Votre Excellence, qu' à aucun titre et pour aucun motif, la Ruſſie ne doit être appellée dans la Négociation propoſée entre La France et L'Angleterre.

Lorſque la Guerre a éclaté entre les deux Etats, La Ruſſie étoit en Paix avec La France. Cette Guerre n'a rien changé dans les Rapports qui exiſtoient entr' Elle et Nous. Elle a d'abord propoſé Sa Médiation, et enſuite, par des Circonſtances étrangères à la Guerre qui Nous diviſe, des Froideurs étant ſurvenues entre les deux Cabinets de St. Peterſbourg et des Thuilleries, l'Empereur Alexandre a jugé àpropos de ſuſpendre Ses Relations politiques avec la France mais en même tems Il a déclaré de la manière la plus poſitive qu' Il étoit dans l'Intention de reſter étranger aux débats exiſtans entre Nous et L'Angleterre.

Nous ne penſons pas que la Conduite que La Ruſſie a tenue depuis cette époque ait rien changé à cette détermination : Elle a, il eſt vrai, conclu un Traité d'Alliance avec Vous ; mais ce Traité, il eſt aiſé d'en juger par ce qui en a été rendu public,

par

par l'objet qu'il avoit en vue, et plus encore par les Réſultats, n'avoit aucun Rapport avec la Guerre qui exiſtoit depuis près de deux ans entre Nous et l'Angleterre. . . .

Ce Traité étoit un Pacte de Participation à une Guerre d'une Nature différente, plus étendue et plus générale que la première. C'eſt de cette Guerre qu' eſt née la Troiſième Coalition dans laquelle L'Autriche étoit Puiſſance principale, et La Ruſſie, Puiſſance auxiliaire. L'Angleterre n'a participé qu'en Projet à cette Guerre. Jamais Nous n'avons eu à combattre Ses Forces réunies à celles de Ses Alliés. La Ruſſie ne S'y eſt montrée que ſecondairement. Aucune Déclaration addreſſée à La France n'eſt venue Nous apprendre qu' Elle étoit en Guerre avec Nous, et ce n'eſt que ſur les Champs de Bataille où la Troiſième Coalition a été détruite, que Nous avons été officiellement informés que La Ruſſie en avoit fait partie.

Lorſque Sa Majeſté Britannique a déclaré La Guerre à La France, Elle avoit un But qu' Elle a fait connoitre par Ses Manifeſtes. Ce But conſtitue la Nature de la Guerre. Lorſque 18 Mois après, Sa Majeſté Britannique S'eſt alliée avec L'Autriche, La Ruſſie et La Suède, Elle eut d'autres Objets en vue. Ce fut une nouvelle Guerre dont il faut chercher les Motifs dans les Pièces Officielles qui ont été publiées par les diverſes Puiſſances. Dans ces Motifs il n'eſt jamais queſtion des intérêts directs de L'Angleterre. Ces deux Guerres n'ont donc aucun Rapport enſemble.

L'Angleterre

L'Angleterre n'a point participé réellement à celle qui eſt terminée, La Ruſſie, n'a jamais pris de part directe ni indirecte à celle qui dure encore. Il n'y a donc aucune Raiſon pour que l'Angleterre ne termine pas Seule la Guerre que Seule Elle a faite avec Nous. Si Sa Majeſté L'Empereur adoptoit le principe de négocier maintenant avec L'Angleterre unie à Ses Nouveaux Alliés, Elle admettroit implicitement que La Troiſième Coalition exiſte encore, que la Guerre d'Allemagne n'eſt pas finie, que cette Guerre eſt la même que celle que La France ſoutient contre L'Angleterre. Elle accepteroit implicitement pour Baſe de La Négociation les Conditions de Monſieur Novoſiltzoff qui ont excité l'étonnement de L'Europe et ſoulevé le Caractère François; et de Vainqueur de la Coalition L'Empereur Se placeroit volontairement dans la poſition du vaincu.

Aujourdhui, L'Empereur n'a plus rien à débattre avec La Coalition. Il eſt en droit de méconnoître les Rapports que Vous avez eu avec Elle, et en traitant avec Vous, il ne peut être queſtion que du But et des Intérêts de la Guerre entrepriſe antérieurement à Vos Alliances et qui leur ont ſurvécu.

Quoiqu'il n'y ait que ſix Mois que le Voile qui couvroit les Combinaiſons ſecrettes de la dernière Guerre a été déchiré, il eſt cependant vrai que le Continent eſt en Paix. Le Principal de Vos Alliés, L'Autriche a fait Sa Paix ſéparée. La Pruſſe dont les Armées ont été pendant quelque tems

tems ſur le pied de Guerre, a fait avec Nous un Traité d'Alliance offenſive et défenſive. La Suède ne mérite aucune mention. Quant à La Ruſſie, il exiſte entr' Elle et Nous des Propoſitions directes de Négociation. Par Sa Puiſſance, Elle n'a beſoin de la Protection de Perſonne, et Elle ne peut réclamer l'Intervention d'aucune Cour pour terminer les differends qui Nous diviſent. Par Sa Diſtance, Elle eſt tellement hors de Notre Portée, comme de tout moyen de nuire, que l'Etat de Guerre ou l'Etat de Paix ne produit dans Nos Rapports reſpectifs que des Changemens purement diplomatiques. Si dans une telle Situation L'Empereur acceptoit de négocier conjointement avec L'Angleterre et La Ruſſie, n'en méconnoitroit-il pas tous les Avantages? Ne ſuppoſeroit il pas l'exiſtence d'une Guerre qu' Il a glorieuſement terminée? N'abandonneroit-il pas enfin de Lui à L'Angleterre le principe d'une Egalité déjà convenue entre Nous? Pour peu, Monſieur, que vous vouliez examiner avec le diſcernement qui vous appartient, les Conſidérations que j'ai l'honneur de vous expoſer, vous conviendrez qu'une telle Négociation Nous ſeroit beaucoup plus préjudiciable que la Guerre et même qu'un Congrès.

En effet, dans un Congrès, ſi l'Angleterre, La Suéde et La Ruſſie débattoient pour faire prévaloir les principes qu'ont ſervi de fondement à la Troiſième Coalition, La Pruſſe, Le Dannemarc, La Porte, La Perſe, et L'Amerique réclameroient contre ces principes, et demanderoient des lois

égales de Navigation et un juſte partage dans le Domaine de la Mer. Sans doute, dans cette diſcuſſion on voteroit ſouvent la Diminution du Pouvoir de La France, mais ſouvent auſſi on voteroit pour la Diminution du Pouvoir de L'Angleterre. Des Puiſſances réclameroient l'Equilibre du Midi de L'Europe; mais d'autres auſſi reclameroient l'Equilibre du Nord. Un grand Nombre s'occuperoit de l'Equilibre de l'Aſie; Toutes s'intéreſſeroient à l'Equilibre des Mers; Et ſi du Sein de tant de diſcuſſions orageuſes et compliquées, il étoit poſſible d'eſpérer qu'il en ſortit un Reſultat, ce Reſultat ſeroit juſte, parcequ'il ſeroit complet; et certes Sa Majeſté l'a déclaré dans toutes les Circonſtances, Elle n'aura point de Répugnance à faire des Sacrifices pour la Tranquillité publique, lorſque L'Angleterre, La Ruſſie et Toutes les Grandes Puiſſances ſeront chacune diſpoſées à reconnôitre les droits établis, à protéger les Etats foibles et à adopter des Principes de Juſtice, de Modération et d'Egalité; mais L'Empereur connoit trop les Hommes, pour Se laiſſer ſéduire par des Chimères, et Il reconnoit que ce ſeroit S'égarer que de chercher la Paix dans un Dédale de dix Ans de Débats, qui pendant ce tems perpétueroient la Guerre et ne feroient que rendre Son terme plus incertain et plus difficile à atteindre. Il faudroit alors changer de Route et faire comme on fit à Utrecht, laiſſer les Alliés Se morfondre dans des Débats interminables et inutiles, traiter Seul à Seul, diſcuter, comme on fit alors,

alors, les intérêts des deux Puiſſances et ceux de Leurs Alliés reſpectifs, faire enfin la Paix pour Soi, et la faire aſſez équitable, aſſez honorable, pour qu'elle ne pût manquer d'être agrée par Toutes les Puiſſances intéreſſées. Voila comme il convient, non pas dans dix ans, mais aujourdhui, que deux Puiſſances, telles que L'Angleterre et La France terminent les différends qui Les diviſent et établiſſent en même tems la Règle de Leurs Droits et celle des intérêts de Leurs Amis.

Pour me réſumer, Monſieur, Je ne vois dans la Négociation propoſée que trois formes poſſibles de diſcuſſion ; Négociation avec l'Angleterre et les Alliés qu'elle a acquis lors de la Formation de la Troiſième Coalition ; Négociation avec toutes Les Puiſſances de l'Europe, en y joignant Les Americains ; Négociation avec l'Angleterre Seule. La première de ces Formes eſt inadmiſſible, parcequ'elle ſoumettroit l'Empereur à l'Influence de la Troiſième Coalition qui n'éxiſte plus : l'Empereur eut négocié ainſi, s'Il eut été battu. La ſeconde Forme de Négociation éterniſeroit la Guerre, ſi les Incidents inévitables qu'elle multiplieroit à tous les Inſtants et les Paſſions qu'elle déchaineroit ſans méſure, ne faiſoient pas rompre avec éclat la diſcuſſion, peu d'années après qu'elle auroit été établie. La Troiſième eſt donc la Seule que doivent déſirer ceux qui veulent véritablement la Paix. Sa Majeſté eſt perſuadée que les diſpoſitions juſtes et modérées qu' Elle aime à reconnoitre dans le Ton et le Langage du Miniſtère de

Sa Majeſté Britannique, ſecondant, au gré de Ses déſirs, les Sentiments pacifiques dont Elle eſt plus que jamais déterminée à donner des Preuves à Ses Amis et même à Ses Ennemis, les Peuples épuiſés des Efforts d'une Guerre dont l'interêt eſt auſſi difficile à ſentir, que le veritable objet en eſt difficile à connoitre, verront enfin ſortir de la Négociation propoſée une Paix qui eſt réclamée par tous Leurs beſoins et par tous Leurs Voeux. Agréez, Monſieur, je vous prie, l'aſſurance de ma plus haute Conſidération.

(Signé) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

(Tranſlation.)

Sir, Paris, 16th April 1806.

I HAVE taken the Pleaſure of His Majeſty the Emperor and King, before whom I loſt no Time in laying the Diſpatch which your Excellency did me the Honour of writing to me, under Date of the 8th Inſtant.

It appeared to His Majeſty, that, admitting as you do the Principle of Equality, you nevertheleſs ſtill perſiſt in requiring a Form of Negotiation which cannot accord with that Principle. When in a Diſcuſſion between Two equal Powers One of them calls for the Interference of a Third, it is evident that ſhe ſeeks to deſtroy that Equilibrium ſo favourable to a fair and free Diſcuſſion of their Intereſts. It is manifeſt that ſhe is not willing

willing to content herſelf with the Advantages and the Rights of Equality. I am ready to believe, Sir, that in entering for the laſt Time upon this Diſcuſſion, I ſhall ſucceed in perſuading your Excellency, that, under no Plea and on no Account, ſhould Ruſſia be called upon to take Part in the propoſed Negotiation between England and France.

When the War broke out between the Two Countries, Ruſſia was at Peace with France. This War has produced no Alteration in the Relations which exiſted between her and us. She firſt propoſed her Mediation; and afterwards, in conſequence of Circumſtances foreign to the War which divides us, a Coolneſs aroſe between the Cabinets of St. Peterſburgh and the Thuilleries; the Emperor Alexander thought proper to ſuſpend his political Relations with France; but at the ſame Time declared in the moſt poſitive Manner, that it was his Intention to take no Part in the exiſting Diſputes between us and England.

We do not think that the Conduct which Ruſſia has ſince held has in the ſmalleſt Degree altered this Determination. She has, it is true, concluded a Treaty of Alliance with you; but it is eaſy to ſee from what has been made publick of this Treaty, from the Object it had in View, and ſtill more from the Conſequences of it, that it had no Connection with the War which has been carrying on nearly Two Years between us and England.

This Treaty was an Agreement to take a Part in a War of a different Nature, more extenſive and

more general than the firſt. From this War the Third Coalition ſprung, in which Auſtria was a Principal and Ruſſia an Auxiliary Power. It was only in Intention that England participated in this War. We have never had to oppoſe her Forces in Conjunction with thoſe of her Allies. Ruſſia acted only a ſecondary Part in it. No Declaration addreſſed to France informed us that ſhe was at War with us; and it is only upon the Field of Battle where the Third Coalition was deſtroyed, that we have been officially informed that Ruſſia was a Party to it.

When His Britannick Majeſty declared War againſt France, He had an End in View which He made known by his Manifeſtos. This Object directed the Nature of the War; when, Eighteen Months afterwards, His Britannick Majeſty formed an Alliance with Auſtria, Ruſſia, and Sweden, He had other Objects in View.—This was a new War, the Motives of which muſt be ſought for in the Official Papers which have been publiſhed by the different Powers; amongſt theſe Motives the direct Intereſts of England are never mentioned. Theſe Two Wars therefore have no common Connection; England in reality never participated in that which is terminated. Ruſſia never took any Part directly or indirectly in that which ſtill exiſts. There is, therefore, no Reaſon why England ſhould not ſingly terminate a War, which ſhe ſingly has waged againſt us. If His Majeſty the Emperor were now to adopt the Principle of

negotiating

negotiating with England jointly with her new Allies, he would implicitly admit the actual Exiſtence of the Third Coalition, the Continuance of the German War, and the Identity of this War with that which France ſuſtains againſt England. He would implicitly accept for the Baſis of the Negotiation the Conditions of Monſieur Novoſiltzoff, which excited the Aſtoniſhment of Europe, and were revolting to the Character of the French People;—and the Conqueror of the Coalition the Emperor would voluntarily place himſelf in the Situation of the Conquered.

At preſent, the Emperor has nothing to diſcuſs with the Coalition. He is entitled to refuſe his Recognition of the Relations which you have had with it; and in treating with you there can be no other Queſtion, than the Object and the Intereſts of the War which was entered into previous to your Alliances, and which has ſurvived them.

Notwithſtanding only Six Months have elapſed ſince the Veil which concealed the ſecret Combinations of the laſt War has been removed, it is nevertheleſs true that the Continent is at Peace. Your principal Ally, Auſtria, has made a ſeparate Peace. Pruſſia whoſe Armies were for ſome Time on the War Eſtabliſhment, has concluded a Treaty of Offenſive and Defenſive Alliance with us. Sweden is not worthy a Remark. As to Ruſſia there exiſt between her and us direct Propoſals of Negotiation. Powerful as ſhe is, ſhe requires the Protection of no one, and ſhe cannot call for

comes Two ſuch Nations as England and France to terminate, not at the Diſtance of Ten Years, but immediately, the Differences which divide them, and at the ſame Time to eſtabliſh the Regulation of their Rights and of the Intereſts of their Allies.

To reſume, Sir; I ſee in the propoſed Negotiation, only Three poſſible Forms of Diſcuſſion:

Negotiation with England and the Allies which ſhe acquired at the Time of the Formation of the Third Coalition:

Negotiation with all the Powers of Europe, with the Addition of America:

Negotiation with England alone.

The Firſt of theſe Forms is inadmiſſible, becauſe it would ſubject the Emperor to the Influence of the Third Coalition, which no longer exiſts. The Emperor would have negotiated in this Manner if he had been vanquiſhed. The Second Form of Negotiation would eternalize the War, if the unavoidable Occurrences to which it would at every Inſtant give riſe, and the Paſſions which it would let looſe without Controul, did not cauſe the Diſcuſſions to be broken off with Violence a few Years after they ſhould have been entered into. The Third therefore is the only One which can be deſired by thoſe who really wiſh for Peace. His Majeſty is confident, that the juſt and moderate Diſpoſitions which he has the Satisfaction of obſerving in the Tone and the Language of the Miniſters of His Britannic Majeſty, ſeconding, in conformity to his Deſires, the Pacifick Sentiments of which he is

more

more than ever determined to afford Proofs to his Allies, and even to his Enemies, the Nations exhauſted by the Efforts of a War, the Intereſt of which it is as difficult to perceive as its real Object is difficult to diſcover, will thus ſee a Peace, which is called for by all their Wants and all their Wiſhes, reſult from the propoſed Negotiation.

I requeſt, Sir, you will accept the Aſſurance of my high Conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

No. 9.

LETTER from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated Downing Street, April 20th, 1806.

Monſieur, Downing-Street, ce 20 Avril 1806.

J'AI reçu avant hier la dèpêche de Votre Excellence du 16 de ce mois.

Aprés l'avoir lüe et relüe avec toute l'attention poſſible, je n'y trouve aucun argument ſuffiſant pour induire notre Gouvernement à changer l'opinion qu'il a déjà énoncée, ſavoir, que toute Négociation où la Ruſſie ne ſeroit pas compriſe comme partie, eſt abſolument inadmiſſible.

Nous voulons la Paix; mais nous ne pouvons rien vouloir qui puiſſe porter atteinte ou à la dignité de notre Souverain, ou à l'honneur, et aux intérêts de la nation. Or, ſi nous traitions ſans la Ruſſie, vû les liens etroits qui nous uniſſent à

cette

cette Puiſſance, nous nous croirions expoſés au reproche d'avoir manqué à cette fidélité ſcrupuleuſe dans nos engagemens dont nous nous faiſons gloire ; tandis que de l'autre côté en perſiſtant dans notre demande que la Ruſſie ſoit admiſe, nous ne croyons rien faire qui ſoit contraire au principe d'égalité que nous reclamons tous les deux. Lorſque les trois Plénipotentiaires ſe trouveroient enſemble, comment croire qu'on pût rien emporter par la pluralité de voix ? ou même qu'une aſſemblée pareille eut rien de commun avec un congrès général ? Il n'y exiſteroit effectivement que deux parties ; d'un côté la France, de l'autre les deux Puiſſances alliées. Au ſurplus, ſi l'on voit tant d'avantage dans une affaire de cette nature à ſe trouver deux contre un, il n'y auroit aucune objection à ce que vous fiſſiez intervenir celui de vos Alliés que vous jugeriez à propos.

Déſirant ſincèrement d'eviter des diſputes inutiles, je ne me permets pas d'entrer dans la diſcuſſion des conſéquences que Votre Excellence tire des événemens de la dernière campagne.

Je remarquerai ſeulement en paſſant que je ne vois pas par quelle raiſon une Alliance doit être enviſagée comme nulle, par rapport aux Puiſſances qui y tiennent, par ce qu'une de celles qui la compoſoient en a été détachée par les malheurs de la guerre. Quant à l'ouverture que la Ruſſie vous a faite nous ne ſavons ce qui en eſt ; mais quelle qu'en ſoit la nature, nous ſommes perſuadés que cette Cour ne ſe conduira jamais de manière à compromettre

mettre la loyauté reconnüe de ſon caractère, ou d'affoiblir les liens d'amitié et de confiance qui ſubſiſtent entre Elle et l'Angleterre. Pour revenir au point. Votre Excellence dit que dans la négociation propoſée Elle ne voit que trois formes poſſibles de diſcuſſion.

La première vous paroit inadmiſſible.

D'après ce que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous écrire, vous devez juger, Monſieur, que la troiſième eſt incompatible tant avec nos idées fondamentales de la juſtice, et de l'honneur, qu' avec notre apperçu des interets de notre Pays. La ſeconde n'eſt pas peut-être mauvaiſe dans ſon principe, mais outre les delais qu'elle cauſeroit, elle ne ſeroit guères praticable dans la conjoncture actuelle.

C'eſt donc avec bien du regret que je dois déclarer nettement à Votre Excellence, que je ne vois nul eſpoir de paix dans ce moment-ci, à moins que chez vous on ne ſe diſpoſe à traiter dans la forme que nous avons propoſée.

Je crois devoir ajouter que cette forme nous eſt eſſentielle, non ſeulement pour les raiſons que j'ai eu l'honneur de développer à Votre Excellence, mais en tant que toute autre pourrait faire naitre des ſoupçons que de fait vous entretenez le projet chimérique qu'on vous reproche (à tort comme j'aime à croire) de nous exclure de toute relation avec les puiſſances du Continent de l'Europe; et même qu'une telle idée eſt moins revoltante pour nous qu'elle ne devroit l'être, et qu'elle ne l'eſt en effet. Ce n'eſt pas à un Miniſtre auſſi éclairé

que

que Votre Excellence qu'il puiſſe être néceſſaire de déclarer que l'Angleterre ne peut jamais conſentir à une excluſion qui la dégraderoit du rang qu'Elle a tenu juſqu'ici, et Elle croit pouvoir toujours tenir parmi les Nations du Monde.

La choſe enfin ſe trouve reduite a un ſeul point. Veut-on traiter conjointement avec la Ruſſie? Oui. Veut-on que nous traitions ſeparément? Non.

Bien que nous n'ayons pas réuſſi dans le grand objet que nous nous ſommes propoſé, les deux Gouvernements n'ont qu'à ſe louer de l'honnêteté et de la franchiſe qui ont caracteriſé la diſcuſſion de leurs différends; et je vous dois ſur mon compte particulier, Monſieur, des rémercimens de la manière obligeante dont Votre Excellence s'exprime à mon égard.

Je ſuis, &c.

(Signé) C. J. FOX.

(Tranſlation.)

Sir, Downing-Street, April 20th, 1806.

I Received the Day before Yeſterday, your Excellency's Diſpatch of the 16th Inſtant.

After having repeatedly read it with all poſſible Attention, I do not find in it any Argument ſufficient to induce our Government to change the Opinion which it has already declared, namely,

that any Negotiation in which Ruſſia is not included as a Party, is abſolutely inadmiſſible.

We wiſh for Peace; but we cannot wiſh for any Thing which may be injurious either to the Dignity of our Sovereign, or to the Honour and the Intereſts of the Nation. But if we negotiate without Ruſſia, conſidering the intimate Ties by which we are united with that Power, we ſhould conceive ourſelves open to the Reproach of having failed in that ſcrupulous Fidelity to our Engagements, on which we pride ourſelves; whilſt, on the other Hand, by perſiſting in our Demand that Ruſſia be admitted, we do not conceive that we do any Thing contrary to that Principle of Equality to which both of us lay Claim. When the Three Plenipotentiaries are aſſembled, how can it be thought that any Queſtion could be carried by the Majority of Voices? or even that ſuch an Aſſembly could have any Thing in common with a General Congreſs? There would be in Fact but two Parties in it; on one Side, France, on the other the Two allied Powers. Moreover, if it is thought ſo advantageous in an Affair of this Nature, to have two againſt one, no Objection would be made to your introducing which ever of your Allies you may judge moſt expedient.

Sincerely deſirous of avoiding uſeleſs Diſputes, I do not allow myſelf to enter into a Diſcuſſion of the Conſequences which your Excellency draws from the Events of the laſt Campaign.

I will

I will only remark, that I do not ſee any Reaſon why an Alliance ſhould be conſidered as null with regard to the Powers who adhere to it, becauſe a Power who formerly belonged to it has been detached from it by the Misfortunes of War.

With regard to the Overture which Ruſſia has made you, we have no Knowledge of it; but, whatever may be the Nature of it, we are perſuaded that that Court will never conduct itſelf ſo as to commit the acknowledged Honour of its Character, or to weaken the Ties of Friendſhip and of Confidence which ſubſiſt between England and Ruſſia.

To return to the Point; your Excellency mentions that, in the propoſed Negotiation, you know but of three poſſible Forms of Diſcuſſion.

The firſt appears to you inadmiſſible.

According to what I have had the Honour to write to you, you muſt be convinced, Sir, that the third is incompatible, both with our fundamental Ideas of Juſtice and Honour, and with our Conception of the Intereſts of our Country. The ſecond is not perhaps bad, ſo far as regards its Principle; but beſides the Delays which it would occaſion, it would ſcarcely be practicable in the preſent Conjuncture.

It is therefore with much Regret, that I am obliged to declare frankly to your Excellency, that I ſee no Hope of Peace at this Moment, if you ſhould not be diſpoſed to negotiate in the Manner which we have propoſed.

I think

I think myſelf obliged to add, that this Form is eſſential to us, not only for the Reaſons which I have had the Honour to explain to your Excellency, but in ſo much as any other Form might create Suſpicions that you really entertain the chimerical Project with which you are charged (wrongfully as I willingly believe) of excluding us from any Connection with the Continental Powers of Europe; and even, that ſuch an Idea is leſs revolting to us than it ought to be, and than it in Reality is. It is not neceſſary to declare to a Miniſter, ſo enlightened as your Excellency, that England can never conſent to an Excluſion which would degrade her from the Rank which ſhe has hitherto held, and which ſhe believes that ſhe may ever hold, among the Nations of the World.

The Affair, in fine, is reduced to one ſingle Point. Will you negotiate conjointly with Ruſſia? We anſwer, Yes: But if you require us to negotiate ſeparately, we anſwer, No.

Although we have not ſucceeded in the great Object which we propoſed to ourſelves, the two Governments may well pride themſelves on the Candour and Frankneſs, which have characterized the Diſcuſſion of their Differences; and I owe to you, on my own Account, Sir, Thanks for the obliging Manner in which your Excellency expreſſes yourſelf with regard to me.

I am, &c.

C. J. FOX.

No. 10.

LETTER from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, 2d June 1806.—Received June 4th.

Monſieur, A Paris le 2 Juin 1806.

J'AI mis ſous les yeux de l'Empereur la dernière lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'ecrire. Je ne puis que vous répéter, d'après ſes ordres, qu'exiger de la France qu'elle traite avec vous ſur le principe de votre alliance avec la Ruſſie, c'eſt vouloir nous réduire à une forme de diſcuſſion forcée, et nous ſuppoſer dans un etat d'abaiſſement où nous ne nous ſommes jamais trouvés. On ne doit jamais ſe flatter d'impoſer à la France ni des conditions de paix, ni un mode de négociations contraire aux uſages. L'exigence ſur l'un ou l'autre de ces points, affecte également le caractère François, et je ne crains pas de dire que pour triompher à cet égard de toutes les répugnances, ce ne ſeroit pas trop qu' une armée Angloiſe eût envahi la Belgique et fut à la veille de pénétrer en Picardie par les débouchés de la Somme.

Je dois encore vous répéter, Monſieur, que dans la vérité, Sa Majeſté deſire la paix, et pourquoi n'ajouterai-je pas ce que nous avons pu dire, ce que nous avons réellement dit à toutes les époques où les négociations ont été rompus, que la prolongation de la guerre n'a jamais été préjudiciable à la grandeur Françoiſe, et qu' en tems de paix, un

Grand

Grand Etat ne peut faire uſage de ſes forces, que pour ſe maintenir et pour conſerver, telles qu'elles ſont, ſes relations avec ſes voiſins.

La France ne vous conteſte pas, Monſieur, le droit de choiſir et de conſerver vos amis. Dans la guerre, elle n'a pas le choix de ſes ennemis, et il faut bien qu'elle les combatte unis ou ſeparés, ſelon qu'il leur convient de ſe concerter pour accomplir leurs vues d'aggreſſion, et de reſiſtance, et de former des alliances ſi peu conformes à la veritable politique de leurs Pays, que la première clauſe de ces alliances a toujours été de les tenir ſecrettes.

Parceque nous voulons ſuivre, dans cette circonſtance, la forme de négociation qui a été en uſage dans tous les tems et dans tous les pays, vous en concluez que nous ne voulons pas que vous ayez des liaiſons ſur le continent. Je ne penſe pas que nous ayons jamais donné lieu à une telle induction. Il ne dépend de nous d'empêcher aucun Gouvernement de ſe lier avec vous, et nous ne pouvons vouloir ni ce qui eſt injuſte, ni ce qui eſt abſurde: Mais autre choſe eſt, que vous formiez des liaiſons à votre choix; et autre choſe que nous y concourions et que nous vous aidions à les contracter. Or, conſentir à traiter ſur le principe de vos alliances et les admettre dans la diſcuſſion des intérêts directs et immédiats qui nous diviſent, c'eſt plus que les ſouffrir et les reconnoitre; c'eſt en quelque ſorte les conſacrer, les cimenter et les garantir. Je vous l'ai déjà obſervé, Monſieur, nous ne pouvons céder ſur ce point, parceque le principe eſt pour nous.

Toutes fois, pour ne laiſſer lieu déſormais à aucun mal entendu, je crois de mon devoir de vous propoſer. 1°, De négocier dans les mêmes formes préliminaires qui furent adoptées ſous le miniſtére de M. le Marquis de Rockingham en 1782; formes qui ne furent pas ſi heureuſement renouvellées pour les Négociations de Lille; mais qui eurent un plein Succès dans la Négociation qui précéda le traité d'Amiens. 2°, D'établir pour baſes deux principes fondamentaux: le premier que je tire de votre lettre du 26 Mars; Savoir: " *Que les* " *deux Etats auront pour objet que la paix ſoit* " *honorable pour eux et leurs Alliés reſpectifs;* " *en même tems que cette paix ſera de Nature à* " *aſſurer, autant qu'ils le pourront, le repos futur de* " *l'Europe.*" Le ſecond principe ſera une réconnoiſſance en faveur de l'une et de l'autre Puiſſance de tout droit d'intervention et de garantie pour les Affaires Continentales et pour les Affaires Maritimes. Non ſeulement Sa Majeſté ne répugne pas à faire un tel aveu; Elle aime à l'ériger en principe; et en vous expoſant ainſi ſes veritables intentions, je crois vous avoir donné une preuve déciſive de ſes diſpoſitions pacifiques. Sa Majeſté ſe perſuade en même tems, qu'en prévenant pour toujours à cet égard tout ſujet de plaintes, d'inquiétudes et de déclamations, Elle a fait, ſur un point qui intereſſe eſſentiellement le bien de l'humanité, ſon devoir d'Homme, et de Souverain.

Ce ſeroit, Monſieur, avec regrêt que je verrois finir une diſcuſſion qui a commencé ſous de ſi bons préſages.

préſages. I'aurois toutesfois en perdant une eſpérance qui m'eſt bien chère la Conſolation de penſer que le tort de l'avoir fait évanouir, ne ſauroit être imputé à la France, puis qu'elle ne demande et ne veut que ce qui eſt raiſonable et juſte.

Agréez, Monſieur, l'aſſurance de ma plus haute Conſidération.

(Signé) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

(Tranſlation.)

Sir, Paris, June 2d 1806.

I HAVE laid before the Emperor the laſt Letter, which your Excellency did me the Honour to write to me. I can only, by his Orders, repeat to you, that to require of France that ſhe ſhould treat with you upon the Principle of your Alliance with Ruſſia, is wiſhing to reduce us to a conſtrained Form of Diſcuſſion, and ſuppoſing us in a State of Humiliation, into which we have never fallen. The Enemies of France muſt not hope to dictate to her either the Conditions of Peace, or a Mode of Negotiation contrary to the eſtabliſhed Uſages. Such an Attempt with reſpect to either of theſe Points, would equally affect the French Character; and I do not heſitate to ſay, that to overcome all our Repugnance on this Point, it would at leaſt require that an Engliſh Army ſhould have invaded Belgium, and ſhould be at the Point of entering Picardy, by the Mouth of the Somme.

I muſt, Sir, again repeat to you, that His Majeſty is truly deſirous of Peace; and why ſhould not I add, what we might have ſaid, what we really have ſaid at the Rupture of every Negotiation for Peace, that the Continuance of the War has never been prejudicial to the Grandeur of France, and that, in Time of Peace, a great Nation can uſe its Power only to maintain itſelf, and preſerve in their preſent State its Relations with the neighbouring Countries.

France, Sir, does not object to your Right of chuſing and preſerving your Allies. In War ſhe has not the Choice of her Enemies, and ſhe muſt fight them ſeparate or united, as it may ſuit their Convenience to concert among themſelves, for the Accompliſhment of their Views of Aggreſſion and Reſiſtance, and for the Formation of Alliances ſo little conformable to the real Intereſts of their reſpective Countries, that the firſt Clauſe of them has always been a Condition of Secrecy.

Becauſe we wiſh, in this Caſe, to follow the Form of Negotiation which has been cuſtomary at all Times and in all Countries, you conclude that we deſire that you ſhould have no Connection with the Continent. I do not conceive that we ever gave you any Reaſon for drawing ſuch an Inference. We cannot hinder any Government from forming an Alliance with you, and we cannot wiſh either what is unjuſt, or what is abſurd. It is one Thing, that you ſhould form Alliances according to your own Choice, but it is another,

that

that we ſhould concur in them, and aid you in contracting them. But to conſent to treat upon the Principle of your Alliances, and to introduce them into the Diſcuſſion of the direct and immediate Intereſts that divide us, is doing much more than ſuffering and acknowledging them; it is in a Manner conſecrating, cementing, and guarantying them. I have already, Sir, obſerved to you, that we cannot yield upon this Point, becauſe the Principle is in our Favour.

To leave, however, from henceforward, no Room for any Miſunderſtanding, I think it my Duty to propoſe to you, 1ſt, To negotiate in the ſame Preliminary Forms which were adopted during the Adminiſtration of the Marquis of Rockingham, in 1782; Forms, which were not renewed with ſo much Advantage in the Negotiations of Liſle, but which were perfectly ſucceſsful in the Negotiations which preceded the Treaty of Amiens: 2dly, To eſtabliſh as a Baſis, Two fundamental Principles; the Firſt, which I take from your Letter of the 26th March, namely, "*That* "*the Two States ſhould have for their Object that* "*the Peace be honourable for them and their re-*"*ſpective Allies, and at the ſame Time of a* "*Nature to ſecure, as far as is in their Power,* "*the future Tranquillity of Europe.*" The Second Principle ſhall be, an Acknowledgement on the Part of the Two Powers of their mutual Right of Intervention and Guaranty in Continental and in Maritime Affairs. His Majeſty, far from being

unwilling to make this Avowal, delights in raiſing it to a Principle; and, in thus explaining his real Intentions, I think I have given you a deciſive Proof of his pacific Diſpoſitions. His Majeſty is at the ſame Time perſuaded, that, in preventing for ever all Subject of Complaint, Uneaſineſs, and Remonſtrance on this Point, he has, in a Caſe which is of eſſential Intereſt to the Good of Human Nature, done his Duty as a Man, and as a Sovereign.

I ſhould ſincerely regret, Sir, that a Diſcuſſion, began under ſuch favourable Auſpices, ſhould terminate without the Attainment of its Object. Should the Hopes which I cheriſh vaniſh, I ſhall, at all Events, have the Conſolation of thinking, that the Fault cannot be imputed to France, who demands and wiſhes nothing but what is juſt and reaſonable.

Accept, Sir, the Aſſurance of my diſtinguiſhed Conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

No. 11.

LETTER from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated Downing Street, June 14, 1806.

Monſieur, Downing Street, ce 14 Juin 1806.

J'AI reçu il y a quelques Jours la Dépêche de Votre Excellence en date du 2 du mois courant.

Je ne conçois pas comment en traitant avec la Ruſſie et Nous conjointement, Vous ayez à reconnoitre

noître le *principe* de l'Alliance entr' Elle et Nous; tout au plus Vous ne reconnoiſſez que le "*fait*;" encore moins puis je déviner comment cette manière de traiter Vous ſuppoſe dans un état d'abaiſſement quelconque. Nous ne prétendons nullement impoſer à la France, ni les Conditions de la Paix, ni une mode de Négociation contraire aux Uſages.

En 1782, Epoque que votre Excellence cite elle-même dans Sa Dépêche Nous ne Nous croyions pas dans un état d'aviliſſement; cependant, lorſque Monſieur de Vergennes Nous dit qu'il falloit pour l'honneur de Sa Cour que Nous traitaſſions conjointement avec Elle, La Hollande et l'Eſpagne, Nous adoptâmes, ſans croire en aucun ſens Nous dégrader, la mode auquel ce Miniſtre paroiſſoit attacher tant de prix. Votre Gouvernement veut ſincèrement la Paix: Ici on la deſire également; et je pourrois cependant dire de l'Angleterre ce que Votre Excellence dit de la France, que la prolongation de la Guerre n'a jamais été préjudiciable ni à Sa Gloire ni à Sa Grandeur; à Ses vrais intérêts permanens peutêtre bien; mais également à ceux de la France.

Quant à ce qu' il y a eu de ſecret dans Notre Traité d'Alliance avec la Ruſſie, Votre Excellence eſt trop éclairée pour ne pas reconnôitre que pour ce qui regardoit la Guerre et les propoſitions qu'on auroit à faire à la Pruſſe et à l'Autriche, le ſécrêt étoit néceſſaire. Tout cela eſt paſſé. Agir de concert pour procurer en premier lieu le Repos à l'Europe

l'Europe et pour le lui conſerver après, c'eſt le principal, je pourrois même dire l'unique, objet de Nos liaiſons.

Après la manière franche dont Vous déſavouez l'intention, qu'on Vous a imputé à tort par rapport à ce qui regarde nos liaiſons continentales, il ne peut plus exiſter le moindre doute ſur ce point eſſentiel, et il n'en ſeroit que plus facheux que les difficultés qui regardent la *Forme* plutôt que la *Choſe* fiſſent continuer une Guerre que les deux Gouvernemens ſouhaitent également de terminer.

Venons à ce que Votre Excellence propoſe.

La Forme qui eut lieu dans le Miniſtère du Marquis de Rockingham m'eſt d'autant plus préſente à la mémoire, que j'occupois alors le même Poſte dont Sa Majeſté a bien voulu récemment m'honorer. Que la France et l'Angleterre changent de poſition, et c'eſt préciſément celle que j'ai propoſée.

Nous traitions alors avec la France et Ses Alliés. Que la France traite à cette heure avec Nous et les Nôtres. Les Baſes offertes dans votre ſeconde Propoſition ſont parfaitement conformes aux vues de Notre Gouvernement, bien entendu toujours que lorſque Nous reconnoiſſons mutuellement Nos Droits reſpectifs d'intervention et de garantie pour les Affaires de l'Europe, Nous convenons auſſi mutuellement d'abſtenir de tout Empiétement de part et d'autre ſur les Etats plus ou moins puiſſans qui la compoſent.

Je

Je ne regretterois pas moins que Votre Excellence que cette diſcuſſion finît. Pour peu que Nous puiſſions agir de façon qu'on ne puiſſe pas Nous reprocher d'avoir manqué à la bonne foi vis à vis d'un Allié qui mérite à tous égards une Confiance entière de notre Part, Nous ſerons contents, d'autant plus que Nous ſavons qu'une Paix honorable ne ſeroit pas moins conforme aux voeux de la Ruſſie qu' à ceux de la France et de l'Angleterre.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

(Signé) C. J. FOX.

(Tranſlation.)

Sir, Downing Street, June 14th, 1806.

I Received a few Days ago your Excellency's Diſpatch of the 2d Inſtant.

I cannot underſtand how, in treating conjointly with England and Ruſſia, you will acknowledge the *Principle* of the Alliance ſubſiſting between the Two Courts; at moſt you will only acknowledge the *Fact*; much leſs can I conceive how you can conſider yourſelves in any Degree lowered by this Mode of Treating. We do not by any Means pretend to dictate to France, either the Conditions of Peace, or a Mode of Negotiation contrary to the eſtabliſhed Uſages.

In 1782, the Epoch which your Excellency alludes to in your Diſpatch, we did not think ourſelves

ſelves in a State of Degradation, yet when M. de Vergennes informed us that it was neceſſary for the Honour of his Court, that we ſhould treat conjointly with France, Holland, and Spain, we did not think ourſelves in any Degree lowered by adopting the Mode of Negotiation to which that Miniſter appeared to attach ſo much Conſequence. Your Government is ſincerely deſirous of Peace. In this Country the ſame Sentiment prevails; and yet I could very well ſay of England what your Excellency ſays of France; namely, That the Continuance of the War has never been prejudicial either to its Glory or to its Grandeur; perhaps indeed, it has been ſo to its real and permanent Intereſts, but it has been equally ſo to thoſe of France.

With reſpect to the ſecret Conditions of our Alliance with Ruſſia, your Excellency is too enlightened not to allow, that in what concerned the War and the Propoſitions to be made to Pruſſia and Auſtria, Secrecy was abſolutely neceſſary. All that is now at an End; to act in concert for the Eſtabliſhment of the Repoſe of Europe, and for its ſubſequent Preſervation, is the principal, and I may even ſay the only Object of our preſent Communications.

After the open Diſavowal which you have made of the Intention falſely imputed to you with reſpect to our Continental Connections, no Doubt can exiſt upon that eſſential Point, and it would be the more diſtreſſing that Difficulties in *Form* rather than

in

in *Subſtance*, ſhould prolong a War which the Two Governments equally deſire to terminate.

Let us now come to what your Excellency propoſes.

The Form of Negotiation which took place during Lord Rockingham's Adminiſtration is more particularly preſent to my Memory, as I then held the ſame Office with which His Majeſty has lately been pleaſed to honour me. Let France and England change Situations, and the Form you mention is exactly ſimilar to that which I have propoſed.

We then treated with France and her Allies; let France now treat with us and our Allies. The Baſis offered in your ſecond Propoſition is exactly conformable to the Views of our Government, provided it be well underſtood that, whilſt we mutually acknowledge our reſpective Rights of Intervention and Guaranty with regard to the Affairs of Europe, we alſo mutually agree to abſtain from all Encroachment upon the greater or leſſer States which compoſe it.

I ſhould regret equally with your Excellency that this Diſcuſſion ſhould break off. If we can only act ſo as not to incur the Reproach of a Breach of Faith towards an Ally, who for ſo many Reaſons deſerves our entire Confidence, we ſhall be content, and the more ſo as we know that an honourable Peace would be no leſs conformable to the Wiſhes of Ruſſia, than to thoſe of France and England.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. J. FOX.

No. 12.

No. 12.

COMMUNICATION made by the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated June 13th, 1806.

A FEW Days after my Arrival at Paris from the Depôt at Verdun, Monſ. Talleyrand deſired me to call upon him; having done ſo, he told me that the French Government had been looking out for ſome Means by which a ſecret and confidential Communication might be made, explanatory of the Sentiments and Views of France, as well as the Outlines of the Terms on which Peace might be reſtored between the Two Countries.

Having mentioned the extreme Deſire of making this Communication in ſuch a Manner that no Publicity might in any Caſe enſue, ſhould the Object of it not be obtained, Monſieur Talleyrand proceeded to ſtate, in a long Argument, which it is uſeleſs to repeat, as it forms the Subſtance of ſeveral of the French Government's Diſpatches; the Reaſons which prevent their treating for a general Peace jointly with Ruſſia.

He ſaid, that in a Diſpatch ſent ſome Weeks before to Mr. Fox he had been ordered to name Liſle rather than Amiens for the Negotiation of a definitive Treaty, in order to remove all former Diſcuſſions, and to facilitate to England the Poſſeſſion of Malta.

I then took the Liberty of interrupting M. Talleyrand, to ſay that however flattering the Confidence

he

he was ordered to place in me might be, yet that, feeling as I did, the Intereſts, and above all the Honour of my Country, it was impoſſible for me to be the Bearer of a Communication having Peace for its Object, againſt which I ſhould feel obliged to vote in Parliament; and viewing the Reſtoration of Hanover in this Light, I could not receive any further Communication till I had explicit Declaration with regard to His Majeſty's German Dominions.

M. Talleyrand then broke off the Converſation, deſiring me to return the Third Day after. At the Expiration of this Time I waited upon him again, when he informed me that, conſidering the extreme Streſs which appeared to be laid upon this Point, Hanover ſhould make no Difficulty.

Authorized by the Conceſſion of that in which the Honour of the King and that of the Nation appeared moſt intereſted, I inquired whether the Poſſeſſion of Sicily would be demanded, it having been ſo ſaid, "(*a*) *Vous l'avez, nous ne vous la de-* "*mandons pas; ſi nous la poſſédions elle pourroit* "*augmenter de beaucoup les difficultès.*" Conſidering this to be very poſitive both from the Words and the Manner of delivering them, I conceived it improper to make further Queſtions. "(*b*) Nous "ne vous demandons rien" amounting to an Ad-

(*a*) You are in Poſſeſſion of it, we do not aſk it of you; if we poſſeſſed it, it might very much augment our Difficulties.

(*b*) We aſk nothing from you.

miſſion

miſſion of *uti poſſidetis* as applicable to His Majeſty's Conqueſts.

M. Talleyrand mentioned ſtrongly the Recognition of the Emperor and the different Branches of his Family as abſolutely expected. On this I took Occaſion to ſtate the Solidity which the Recognition of Great Britain would give to their Eſtabliſhment, and inquired whether the French Government would guarantee the Integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The Anſwer was Yes, but it muſt be ſoon. " (*c*) Beaucoup ſe prepare mais rien " n'eſt fait." Reverting to the firſt Converſation, I deſired to know whether a middle Term might not be found at the ſame Time to obtain the Object deſired by the French Government, and that deſired by Great Britain, of not treating in a Manner unconnected with Ruſſia. To this he anſwered that they were entirely ready to give every Facility to the Arrangement of the reſpective Intereſts of the Two Powers, or that a Britiſh Miniſter ſhould, being authorized by the Emperor Alexander, ſtipulate for both.

The laſt Words of M. Talleyrand were, " (*d*) Les " Sentiments de la France ſont entirement changés ; " l'aigreur qui caracteriſoit le Commencement de

(*c*) A great deal is in Preparation, but nothing is yet done.

(*d*) The Sentiments entertained in France are entirely different from what they were. The Aſperity which characterized the Commencement of this War, no longer exiſts ; and what we moſt deſire is, to live in Harmony with ſo great a Power as Great Britain.

" cette

" cette guerre n'exiſte plus, et ce que nous deſirons " le plus, c'eſt de pouvoir vivre en bonne intelli- " gence avec une auſſi grande puiſſance que la " Grande Bretagne."

(Signed) YARMOUTH.

No. 13.

NOTE from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated June 14, 1806.

Monſieur,

JE ne Vous ecris que deux Mots pour Vous dire combien je ſuis ſatisfait du deſir que Vous avez témoigné pour la Paix. Au ſurplus Lord Yarmouth a toute ma Confiance, et tout ce qu'il Vous dira, Vous pouvez croire que c'eſt moi même qui Vous le dis. Le tems preſſe—Agréez tous mes hommages.

(Signé) C. J. FOX.

Londres, ce 14 Juin 1806.

(Tranſlation.)

Sir,

I JUST write you a few Words to expreſs to you the Pleaſure which I feel at the Deſire you have manifeſted for Peace. I have only to add that Lord Yarmouth poſſeſſes all my Confidence,

Hanover for the Honour of the Crown, Malta for the Honour of the Navy, and the Cape of Good Hope for the Honour of British Commerce, to be ſufficient Inducements to induce His Majeſty's Miniſters to make Peace.

P. S. On Tueſday 17th June I waited upon M. Talleyrand, and begun the Converſation by alluding to the Changes he had hinted at the Night before, and deſired Leave to repeat the Subſtance of what had paſſed at my former Interviews with him, and which I had by his Deſire communicated. He agreed that the Statement was accurate.

No. 15.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Downing Street, June 26, 1806.

My Lord, Downing Street, June 26, 1806.

I HAD the Honour on Saturday Evening to receive your Lordſhip's Letters of the 19th, and ſhould ſooner have anſwered them, if I had not been for theſe Three Days paſt totally incapable of attending to Buſineſs.

I am very happy to learn that M. Talleyrand acknowledges your Accounts of former Converſations to be accurately correct; but when he does acknowledge this, I have no Conception on what Ground

he can recede from what he ſaid ſo diſtinctly to your Lordſhip before, upon the Subject of Sicily: "(a) *Vous "l'avez, nous ne vous demandons rien,*" are Words that made the more Impreſſion on me, becauſe, thoſe contained in the latter Clauſe of the Sentence had been uſed by his Excellency in one of his Letters to me. It was on the Faith of the *uti poſſidetis* being to be ſtrictly obſerved as the Baſis, and particularly Sicily, on which Satisfaction had been given to your Lordſhip, that His Majeſty was induced to authorize your Lordſhip to hold further Conferences with M. Talleyrand. Any Tergiverſation or Cavil therefore on that Article, would be a Breach of the Principle of the propoſed Baſis in its moſt eſſential Part. To ſay that Hanover is an Exception to the Principle is in vain, in as much as Hanover is to be yielded expreſsly in Honour of the Crown; while, on the other Hand, the Recognitions propoſed with regard to the French Empire and its Dependants, are not only in Honour of the Crown of France, but tend ſubſtantially to eſtabliſh the Solidity of her Power. With regard to the Complaint of the Want of full Powers; to avoid all Pretence of Cavil on that Account, I am commanded by His Majeſty to tranſmit to you the Inſtrument accompanying this Letter. But your Lordſhip ſhould fairly ſtate to M. Talleyrand, that you are not authorized to make any Uſe of them formally until M. Talleyrand returns to his

(a) You are in Poſſeſſion of it; we aſk nothing from you.

former Ground with reſpect to Sicily. Your Lordſhip is directed further, to acquaint that Miniſter, that, if Ruſſia offers to treat ſeparately, it is only in the Way in which we do; that is to ſay, ſeparately in Forms, but in Subſtance, in Concert with each other. And here you will recollect that this very Circumſtance was canvaſſed in your former Converſations with M. Talleyrand, when that Miniſter expreſſed himſelf clearly that there would be no Objection on the Part of France to ſuch Preconcert.

The Reſult of what I have ſtated to your Lordſhip is this: 1ſt, That Sicily is a *ſine quâ non*; on which Subject, if the French Miniſter recedes from his former Anſwer, it is in vain that any further Diſcuſſion ſhould take place. It is clearly within his firſt Opinion delivered to your Lordſhip; it is clearly within his laſt Deſcription of Places which are reciprocally poſſeſſed by the Two Countries, and cannot in all Probability be recovered by War.

If, according to the Hope conceived by your Lordſhip, this Matter ſhould be arranged, you may open your full Powers; ſtating at the ſame Time, the Determination of this Court not to come to any final Agreement without the Conſent of Ruſſia. You will of courſe again mention the Queſtions of Naples and Iſtria. If we could attain either of them, it would be well; but if we cannot, your Lordſhip will not ſtate theſe Points as concluſive Reaſons againſt agreeing on Preliminary Articles, provided

provided ſuch Articles be conſidered as proviſional and ſubject to the Approbation of Ruſſia.

With regard to the Mode of proviſional Agreement, two ſuggeſt themſelves to my Mind: The one, to ſend the Agreement we ſhall have entered into, either to Peterſburgh, or to ſome authorized Agent of the Emperor Alexander, at Vienna, Paris, or elſewhere, for his Approbation; the other, to copy the Precedent adopted by Lord Lanſdowne and Doctor Franklin in the Year 1782. At that Time a proviſional Treaty was ſigned by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and the United States of America, with the Reſervation, that the ſaid Treaty ſhould not have Effect till a Peace ſhould be agreed upon between France and England. Of theſe Two Modes I ſhould prefer the latter.

It does not appear that there has been any Converſation between your Lordſhip and M. Talleyrand on a Point which was mentioned to you, and which appears to be of conſiderable Importance; I mean, the future Admiſſion of Ruſſia and Sweden to become Parties in a Definitive Treaty. I do not ſay that this is a Point that muſt be determined upon previous to your ſettling the Baſis propoſed; but it is one which ſhould not be loſt Sight of, but, on the contrary, urged as far as poſſible.

No. 16.

EXTRACT from a Dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 1st, 1806.—Received July 4th.

Sir, Paris, July 1st 1806.

I HAD the Honour to receive, on Saturday Night, the full Powers with which it has graciously pleased His Majesty to entrust me, and your Dispatch dated 26th of June.

I waited upon M. Talleyrand next Morning, and stated to him in the strongest Manner the Impossibility of my conversing any further upon the general Outlines of Peace, until he should return to the former Ground, and consider Sicily in its true and real Situation, namely, a State not conquered by France, or likely to be so, and coming most strictly within the Meaning of his own Words; that it had been clearly expressed by him, and repeated to you in the First Instance, that France did not intend to make Sicily an Obstacle to Peace. M. Talleyrand answered, that whilst the War continued, and till Terms were actually agreed upon, Change of Circumstances were always to be considered as Reasons for a partial Change of Terms; that Bonaparte had been but lately convinced of the Facility of taking Sicily at some future Period of the War; but that, above all, he felt more and more its absolute Necessity to make Naples and the neighbouring Territories tenable: That had any Confidential Overture been made Three Months ago, they would have been ready to settle the

Question

Queſtion of Naples in the Manner moſt ſatisfactory to Great Britain; the ſame a Month later with regard to Holland. Thoſe Subjects were now arranged, and the Emperor would conſider any retrograde Meaſure as equivalent to Abdication. I obſerved to that Miniſter, that however much good Faith may be neceſſary in every Tranſaction of the World, yet that being more peculiarly ſo, when a Communication is made ſecretly and verbally, I had a Right to be doubly ſurprized at any Change of Ground. He defended himſelf by his former Argument about altered Circumſtances, and ſaid, that when no Change of Diſpoſition was manifeſted towards Great Britain herſelf, as to the Reſtoration of Hanover, or the Poſſeſſion of Malta and the Cape, he thought we might ſuffer them to poſſeſs themſelves of a Part of the States of their Enemy, neceſſary to the Tenure of the reſt, which no Conſideration would now induce France to reſtore.

M. Talleyrand then aſked, whether I had any Powers. I told him that I muſt decline anſwering that Queſtion, until he ſhould inform me that there would be no further Diſcuſſion about Sicily; but that he might eaſily draw a Concluſion that I had, from the honourable Manner in which Great Britain endeavoured to remove every Obſtacle not in its own Nature inſurmountable.

The Miniſter then mentioned his being obliged to go to St. Cloud, and aſked, what I ſaid, I anſwered "That I was ordered to continue no Converſation

Converſation till I ſhould be informed that this new Demand, changing entirely the propoſed Baſis, ſhould be urged no more." He appointed next Morning for me to receive an Anſwer.

I accordingly returned to the Office Yeſterday Morning, when M. Talleyrand repeated the ſame Demand, offering to deſiſt from the Recognition by Great Britain of any or all the New States, waving this Conceſſion to the Honour of the Powers created by France, and ſetting Hanover againſt Sicily, and pleading that no ſuch Recognition being demanded, Hanover would then appear a fair Equivalent for that Iſland. He read the Draft of an Article to this Effect: That Great Britain and France ſhould not oppoſe each others Arms againſt ſuch of the Powers now at War, as ſhould not be named in the Preliminary Articles.

To this I declined making any Anſwer, repeating my Orders not to converſe further till he ſhould abandon this Propoſition, and return to the former Baſis. I added that, unleſs he did ſo, I could expect nothing but your Order to return to England.

M. Talleyrand wiſhed to revert to the old Topic, on which I repeated to him that it was impoſſible for me to converſe on any Part of the Subject, till he ſhould entirely relinquiſh every Mode of ſeeking for the Poſſeſſion of Sicily.

M. Talleyrand deſired me to inform you, that on the 29th of June the French Troops were to take Poſſeſſion of Cattaro.

No. 17.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 1ſt, 1806.—Received July 4th.

Sir, Paris, July 1, 1806—*Midnight.*

AFTER cloſing the Diſpatch I had the Honour to addreſs to you this Morning, I went for the Paſſport M. Talleyrand had promiſed to have prepared for the Meſſenger's Return.

Inſtead of giving me the Paſſport, he made many Excuſes for its having eſcaped his Memory, requeſting me to wait till he ſhould come back from St. Cloud.

When I returned, M. Talleyrand propoſed to me to offer the Hans Towns as an Eſtabliſhment for the King of Naples, and that the Britiſh Troops ſhould occupy them the ſame Day they retake Poſſeſſion of Hanover. On a little further Converſation, I had little Doubt that were England to provide in any other Manner for His Sicilian Majeſty, the King might add the Hans Towns and their Territories in full Sovereignty to his German Dominions.

The Propoſition about the Hans Towns being entirely new, I promiſed to refer it without any Comment to you for His Majeſty's Conſideration.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) YARMOUTH.

No. 18.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Downing-Street, July 5th, 1806.

My Lord, Downing-Street, 5th July 1806.

YOUR Lordſhip's Diſpatches of the 1ſt Inſtant were received here early Yeſterday Morning, and I loſe no Time in apprizing you of His Majeſty's Commands upon the preſent State of the Diſcuſſion with the French Government.

The Abandonment of Sicily is a Point on which it is impoſſible for His Majeſty to concede. Your Lordſhip has already ſtated unanſwerably to M. Talleyrand, that this Demand is inconſiſtent with his expreſs Declarations, and with the whole Principle on which the Negotiation reſts. It is, beſides, a Propoſal in itſelf quite inadmiſſible. The King's Troops occupy Sicily for its Defence, but with no Right to cede it to France. It is not eaſy to contend, that the Poſſeſſion of Sicily can be neceſſary to that of Naples; nor, if it were ſo, could that be aſſigned as a Reaſon for His Majeſty's conſenting to abandon that Iſland, which He may juſtly hope His Naval and Military Forces will be able to defend againſt all Attacks. The Hans Towns could not, in the preſent Circumſtances, anſwer the Purpoſe of an Equivalent for Sicily, even if there were not other obvious Objections to ſuch a Propoſal. Nor would it be poſſible that any ſolid Baſis for the Public Tranquillity of Europe could be eſtabliſhed on the Idea thrown

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out to you by M. Talleyrand, of leaving Great Britain and France at Liberty to profecute the War againſt the Allies of each other; a State of Things in which their reſpective Fleets and Armies would in Fact be as much oppoſed to each other, as they are now, and the Peace between them would be merely nominal.

It is, therefore, to be hoped, that the French Government will revert to its original Propoſals with which your Lordſhip was charged by M. Talleyrand. To that Baſis of Negotiation it muſt be your Lordſhip's Endeavour to recall him; and if, unfortunately, you ſhould find this to be impracticable, nothing can remain but that you ſhould ſtate, in perfectly civil, but decided Terms, that you are not at Liberty to treat on any other Ground, and muſt therefore deſire your Paſſports to return to England.

I have ſtated in my laſt Letters the different Ideas that had occurred here for combining our Negotiation with that of Ruſſia; providing, at the ſame time, for the Safety of Sweden and Portugal.

Until we are informed what other Propoſal is made in this Reſpect by M. Talleyrand, I can only deſire, that your Lordſhip will keep this Subject in View, ſo as not to admit of any Thing inconſiſtent with the Principle of good Faith, to which His Majeſty muſt in Subſtance adhere, but in ſuch Form as may beſt facilitate the great Work of Peace.

I am, &c.

No. 19.

No. 19.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 9th, 1806.—Received July 12th.

Sir, Paris, July 9th 1806.

I HAD the Honour to receive your Diſpatch of the 5th Inſtant early Yeſterday Morning, and as ſoon as poſſible after waited upon M. Talleyrand to communicate to him that the Offer made by France was by no means admiſſible, and that I had no Authority to liſten to any Propoſals whatſoever for the Reſtoration of Peace till he ſhould deſiſt from all Pretenſion to the Iſland of Sicily.

M. Talleyrand not being willing to make any ſuch Declaration, I aſked him to give me a Paſſport to return to London; he deſired me to wait one Day till he ſhould again have taken the Emperor's Orders.

I accordingly returned this Morning, when he deſired me to propoſe Dalmatia, Albania, and Raguſa, as an Indemnity for the Loſs of Sicily to His Sicilian Majeſty; to this I anſwered that as the Meſſenger was returning I ſhould communicate this Propoſition, but that it by no means authorized me to expect an Anſwer, and therefore I muſt beg leave to return to England.

Had M. d'Oubril not been here I ſhould immediately have inſiſted on Paſſports.

I muſt

I muſt now inform you that on Monday M. Talleyrand took me aſide and told me that the Telegraph announced the landing of Baſilico, expreſſing at the ſame Time a Wiſh that the Diſpatches he would bring might lead to Peace. I anſwered that I could expect no ſuch Reſult whilſt France demanded Sicily; and added, that if I might believe public Report, the Emperor ſo far from ſhewing any pacifick Diſpoſition, every Day threw new Obſtacles in the Way.

I then mentioned the Changes in Germany. M. Talleyrand ſaid that they were determined upon, but *ſhould not* be publiſhed if Peace took place. He has ſince repeated this to M. d'Oubril and myſelf, ſaying if Peace was made, Germany ſhould remain in its preſent State.

M. d'Oubril writes both to you and to the Comte de Strogonoff; his Letters will probably contain more than mine, as I converſed very little with M. Talleyrand. I felt on very delicate Ground. Had I entered ſufficiently into the Queſtion of Indemnities for the King of Sicily, to obtain a preciſe Idea to what Extent they could be carried, Monſieur de Talleyrand might have formed an Opinion that I had ſome Inſtructions, and was prepared to abandon Sicily whenever I was aſſured of ſufficient Compenſation.

No. 20.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Downing-Street, July 18th, 1806.

My Lord, Downing Street, 18th July 1806.

YOUR Lordſhip's laſt Diſpatches have been received, and conſidered with all the Attention which their Importance naturally demanded.

It is unneceſſary for me to recall to your Lordſhip's Recollection that the Demand of Sicily, in whatever Shape it may be brought forward by France, is in expreſs Contradiction to the Offers originally made to your Lordſhip by M. Talleyrand. But it is material that this Topick ſhould never be loſt ſight of in the Courſe of theſe Diſcuſſions; and that your Lordſhip ſhould obſerve to M. Talleyrand, that whatever Difficulty now obſtructs the Concluſion of the Negotiation, ariſes ſolely from this unexpected Departure from the Baſis originally eſtabliſhed.

An Exchange is now offered for Sicily, and it is in that View, and not in that of an abſolute and uncompenſated Ceſſion, that the Queſtion is to be conſidered. In this Shape of the Buſineſs it is obvious that the Value of that Exchange muſt be to be judged of, not only by this Country and by Ruſſia, but alſo by his Sicilian Majeſty. As the King, whoſe Troops were admitted into Sicily for its Defence and Protection, naturally feels inſuperable Objections to any Propoſal for abandoning

abandoning that Iſland, unleſs with the free and full Conſent of its Sovereign, and in conſequence of ſuch an Arrangement as ſhould provide for his Intereſts by a Compenſation really ſatisfactory both in point of Value and of Security.

The Plan of creating for him a new Kingdom, to conſiſt of Dalmatia, Raguſa, and Albania, does not appear likely to anſwer this Deſcription. Albania, which forms ſo large a Part of this propoſed Sovereignty, is now a Province of the Turkiſh Empire; the Diſmemberment of which it is a principal Object of the Policy both of Great Britain and Ruſſia to prevent: That Province has indeed been frequently involved in the ſame Sort of Confuſion which prevails in many other Parts of that Empire. But this Circumſtance only increaſes the Difficulty of giving any Conſiſtence to a State to be formed out of ſuch Materials. It does not leſſen the other Objections to ſuch a Plan.

There are in like Manner many and ſtrong Objections to that Part of the Propoſal which reſpects Raguſa; an independent State whoſe Territory has never been ceded to France by any Treaty, and of which ſhe can conſequently have no Right to diſpoſe, her Occupation of it being indeed of very recent Date.

But even with Albania and Raguſa and much more without them, His Majeſty ſees no Hope that ſuch a Power could be formed in that Quarter as would, either in Extent of Territory or in Amount of Revenue, afford the Means of oppoſing any

Barrier for Auſtria or Turkey, or even of maintaining its own Independence.

What Advantage then could be gained to the Allies by creating a nominal Kingdom, without any ſufficient Power either to reduce the Countries of which it would be compoſed under any uniform Syſtem of Government, or to defend itſelf againſt the firſt Attack which may be made upon it from without?

If there could, with the Conſent of his Sicilian Majeſty, be any Queſtion of an Exchange for Sicily, by the Creation of a new State in that Quarter, it is obvious that this could no otherwiſe be done than by annexing to Dalmatia not only the Whole of Iſtria, but alſo a very large Proportion if not the Whole of the Venetian States, including, if poſſible, the City of Venice itſelf. In ſome ſuch Shape as this it is poſſible that the Propoſition might be rendered not wholly unacceptable to his Sicilian Majeſty. And although the Intereſts of this Country ſeparately would be far leſs conſulted by ſuch a Plan than by the continued Occupation of Sicily, yet the Senſe which the Ruſſian Miniſter at Paris appears to entertain of the Advantage which might reſult from it to Auſtria and to Ruſſia from the Recovery of Dalmatia, if it were well combined with future Arrangements of Defence, might induce His Majeſty to accede to Propoſals of this Deſcription; on the Suppoſition above mentioned of a *bonâ fide* Conſent on the Part of his Sicilian Majeſty.

There

There appears, however, ſo little Probability of inducing France ſo to extend her Offer, that any further Diſcuſſion of it might ſcarcely have been worth purſuing, had not M. d'Oubril ſo ſtrongly expreſſed his Wiſh, that this Court might rather ſeek to temporize than abruptly to break off a Negotiation now brought to a State which affords ſo little Promiſe of Succeſs. It is only in compliance with that Deſire that His Majeſty has been pleaſed to direct your Lordſhip to continue the Conferences with M. Talleyrand, ſo as to aſcertain whether any more practicable Shape can be given to the Propoſal of an Exchange for Sicily. If this cannot be done, your Lordſhip's Attention will then, of Courſe, be directed to the Object of recalling the French Government to the Baſis on which the Negotiation was originally placed by themſelves, and on which His Majeſty is ſtill ready to conclude it.

M. d'Oubril has ſtated to Count Strogonoff the Propoſals which have been made to him for the Concluſion of a ſeparate Peace, and the Inducements which, he thinks, might lead His Majeſty to judge ſuch an Arrangement uſeful to the general Intereſts of Europe. His Majeſty has undoubtedly been at all Times ready to make great Sacrifices for thoſe Intereſts: But very little Expectation is entertained here, that Ruſſia could, in ſuch Courſe, obtain any effectual Security for them, at a Time when ſo much new Danger is to be apprehended, and in ſo many Quarters, from the Projects

of France with reſpect to Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, the Porte, Spain, and Portugal.

In the preſent Circumſtances of Europe, the laſt Hope of averting theſe Dangers is to be found in the Union of the only Two Powers on whom France has as yet made no Impreſſion, Great Britain and Ruſſia.

And although the mutual good Diſpoſitions and Confidence of thoſe two Powers ſhould in fact remain (as His Majeſty truſts they would) unimpaired by the Difference of the Situation in which a ſeparate Peace would place them, yet it is obvious, that the Enemy would build the moſt extenſive Hopes on that Foundation, and would be more encouraged by that, than by any other Circumſtance that could be ſtated, to proceed in the Execution of the Plans already announced to your Lordſhip and to M. d'Oubril.

His Majeſty, therefore, directs that you ſhould expreſs to that Miniſter how material it is in every Caſe, that the Two Courts ſhould continue to combine their Meaſures both of Peace and War, and that no Expectation ſhould be held out to the Enemy of Succeſs in any Endeavour to conclude a ſeparate Peace with either of the Allies; a Line to which, as your Lordſhip will have informed M. d'Oubril, His Majeſty has, on his Part, ſtrictly adhered.

No. 21.

No. 21.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 19.—Received July 22d.

Paris, July 10, 1806.—
12 o'Clock at Night.

Sir,

ON the 10th General Clarke was named Plenipotentiary to treat with Monſieur d'Oubril: they have ſince had daily Conferences of many Hours, Yeſterday of Fourteen. I hear every where that Peace will be ſigned To-morrow, between Ruſſia and France. On the 17th M. d'Oubril admitted to me, that he had produced his Powers, and that if Conditions, ſuch as he ſhould judge neceſſary to enſure the Repoſe of the Continent could be obtained, he ſhould ſign a Truce of Ten Months; and this Night, on preſſing him, and remonſtrating both upon his Conduct and the Impropriety of diſguiſing his Intention, I drew from him theſe Words, which I wrote down in his Preſence. "(a) Que voyant le danger immédiat de l'Au-"triche, s'il pouvoit la ſauver il croiroit de ſon "devoir de le faire, même par une paix particu-"lière." All he now appears to claim is the Return of the Troops from Germany; and if he is willing to make Peace on receiving an Aſſurance that Orders to that Effect ſhall be ſent, nobody can doubt, but that it will be ſigned, and probably not

(a) "That being aware of the immediate Danger of Auſtria, "if it was in his Power to ſave it, he ſhould think it his Duty to "do ſo, even by a ſeparate Peace."

a Battalion make a retrograde Movement of Fifty Miles.

M. Talleyrand ſays, that M. d'Oubril is willing to abandon Sicily and Dalmatia, and even to engage to ſolicit the Junction of the former to Naples, &c.

I have uſed every Argument to diſſuade M. d'Oubril from ſo unadviſed and unwiſe a Meaſure, I hope more than I believe, with Succeſs. Indeed, I feared from the firſt Hour I met him, that he was come determined to make a Peace, good or bad, with or without Great Britain. I may perhaps gain a Day, which may be a great deal, if that Day ſhould produce Diſpatches from M. de Strogonoff.

On the 17th, at Night, the new Arrangements for Germany were finally determined upon. The Princes and the Miniſters who ſigned were ſcarce allowed Time to read the Deed.

There is a conſiderable Army forming at Bayonne; Thirty thouſand Men are there already. This Army is oſtenſibly deſtined againſt Portugal, but will take Spain likewiſe. M. Herman, One of the Secretaries of the Foreign Office, ſet off for Liſbon with a Miſſion on the 13th.

All the Officers of the Army now in Germany received Yeſterday Orders to join their Regiments inſtantly. The Court ſay, this is to have Troops to occupy the States ſeized by the New Confederacy. The Public aſcribe this Meaſure to a Deſire to frighten the

the Emperor of Germany; and myſelf, to a Wiſh to hurry M. d'Oubril, who has ſhewn ſo much Anxiety for the Evacuation of Germany.

M. d'Oubril and M. Talleyrand have, as I have learnt, fixed upon Majorca, Ivica, and Minorca, for his Sicilian Majeſty, if they can prevail upon us to evacuate Sicily.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir, &c.

YARMOUTH.

No. 22.

COPY of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 20th, 1806.—Received July 24th.

Sir, Paris, July 20th 1806.—11 at Night.

AT Nine this Morning, having had the Honour to receive your Letters by Mr. Longuinoff, and written a few Lines to you in Addition to my Diſpatches of laſt Night, I went to M. d'Oubril; and as I am happy ſince to find, anticipated the Contents of your Diſpatch of the 18th Inſtant.

I uſed every Argument and Means to obtain Delay; engaged to break off, if he did; and, finally, authorized him to hold out Hopes, that I would liſten to Propoſitions of Indemnity in lieu of Sicily for his Sicilian Majeſty, if propoſed by him, and accompanied by a joint Negotiation.

 I begged

I begged he would do nothing till after Baſilico ſhould have arrived, as I had learned by the Telegraph that he had landed laſt Night.

I did not find him diſpoſed to liſten to me; and, not being willing to be too communicative towards him at that Moment, I went away.

At Twelve I waited upon M. Talleyrand: he was not to be ſeen.

At Four, I heard from good Authority, that Peace was ſigned. At Six, Baſilico arrived. I then went to M. d'Oubril. He was ſaid not to be at Home; but, ſeeing his Carriage, I forced my Way. He admitted the Fact, *Peace is ſigned;* the Conditions, the Evacuation *inſtanter* of Germany by the French Troops; the Integrity, &c. of the Ottoman Empire; no Attempt to be made upon Swediſh Pomerania; and, by a ſecret Article, Ruſſia promiſes to obtain his Sicilian Majeſty's Conſent to an Exchange of Sicily for Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica. Ruſſia to uſe her good Offices to reſtore Peace between France and England.

I have not ſeen the Treaty; but I believe it contains nothing elſe material.

M. d'Oubril ſends a Copy to Count Strogonoff, and goes himſelf to St. Peterſburgh. I had no Patience to liſten to M. d'Oubril's Defence of his Conduct, ſo I did not claim his good Offices. I

muſt

muſt have aſked him officially to ſtay, which I did not chooſe to do.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir, &c.
YARMOUTH.

No. 23.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 21, 1806.—Received July 24.

Sir, Paris, 21ſt July 1806.

I SAW M. Talleyrand To-day. I can perceive that the Terms of France are encreaſed, but ſtill not as much as the ſudden Defection of Ruſſia had led me to apprehend. Hanover, Malta, the Cape, and India, remain pure and unſullied; and I took an Opportunity in Converſation to proteſt, that come what might, theſe were Points I never would ſuffer to be mentioned, but as Points agreed upon.

M. Talleyrand demanded my Powers. I did not think myſelf authoriſed, in the preſent Circumſtances, to withhold them.

General Clarke is named to treat with me.

No. 24.

No. 24.

FULL POWERS given to the Earl of Yarmouth, which were communicated to M. Talleyrand on the 21ſt of July 1806, and exchanged with General Clarke, the French Plenipotentiary, on the 23d.

Georgius R.

GEORGIUS Tertius, Dei Gratiâ Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defenſor, Dux Brunſvicenſis ac Luneburgenſis, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi Theſaurarius et Princeps Elector, &c. Omnibus & Singulis ad quos præſentes hæ literæ pervenerint, Salutem!

Cum Belli Incendio jam nimis diu diverſis Orbis terrarum partibus, flagrante, in id quàm maxime incumbamus ut tranquillitas publica, tot Litibus Controverſiiſque ritè compoſitis, reduci et ſtabiliri poſſit; Cumque eâ de Cauſâ Virum quendam, tanto negotio parem, noſtrâ ex parte plenâ auctoritate ad hoc tam magnum opus conficiendum munire decreverimus.

Sciatis igitur quod nos Fide, Induſtriâ, Ingenio, Perſpicaciâ, et rerum uſu Fidelis et Dilecti Franciſci Seymour, Armigeri (vulgò dicti Comitis de Yarmouth) plurimum confiſi, eundem nominavimus, fecimus & conſtituimus Noſtrum verum certum et indubitatum Procuratorem Commiſſarium et Plenipotentiarium; Dantes et concedentes eidem omnem et omnimodam Poteſtatem, Facultatem, Auctoritatemque,

tatemque, nec non Mandatum generale pariter ac ſpeciale (ita tamen ut generale ſpeciali non deroget, neque contrà) pro Nobis et Noſtro Nomine cum Miniſtro vel Miniſtris Commiſſariis vel Plenipotentiariis aliorum Principum aut Statuum quorumcunque tam Hoſtium quam Fœderatorum Noſtrorum quorum intereſſe poterit, ſufficienti itidem auctoritate inſtructis, tam ſingulatim ac diviſim, quam aggregatim ac conjunctim, congrediendi et colloquendi, atque cum ipſis de pace firmâ et ſtabili, ſinceraque Amicitiâ et Concordiâ quantocius reſtituendis conveniendi et concludendi: eaque omnia quæ ita conventa et concluſa fuerint, pro Nobis et Noſtro Nomine ſubſignandi, ſuperque, concluſis Tractatum Tractatuſve vel alia Inſtrumenta quotquot et qualia neceſſaria fuerint, conficiendi, mutuoque tradendi, recipiendique, omniaque alia, quæ ad opus ſupradictum feliciter exequendum pertinent, tranſigendi, tam amplis Modo et Formâ, ac vi Effectuque pari, ac Nos ſi interceſſamus facere et præſtare poſſemus; Spondentes, et in Verbo Regio noſtro Promittentes Nos omnia et ſingula quæcunque à dicto Noſtro Plenipotentiario tranſigi et concludi contigerint, grata, rata et accepta omni meliori modo habituros, neque paſſuros unquam ut in Toto vel in Parte a quopiam violentur aut aut iis in contrarium eatur.

In quorum omnium Majorem Fidem et Robur hiſce Præſentibus, Manu Noſtrâ Regiâ ſignatis, Magnum Noſtrum Britanniarum Sigillum appendi fecimus.

ſecimus. Quæ Dabantur in Palatio Noſtro Divi Jacobi Die Viceſimo Sexto Menſis Junii, Anno Domini Milleſimo Octingenteſimo Sexto, Regnique Noſtri Quadrageſimo Sexto.

(Tranſlation.)

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, Arch Treaſurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. To all and ſingular to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Greeting!

The Flames of War having already raged too long in the different Quarters of the World, it is the more incumbent upon Us, to re-eſtabliſh the publick Tranquillity by putting an End to ſo many Quarrels and Controverſies. We have therefore judged it expedient to inveſt a fit Perſon with full Powers on Our Part for the better carrying on this great Undertaking.

Know therefore, that We repoſing eſpecial Truſt in the Fidelity, Diligence, Judgment, Perſpicuity, and Experience of Our truſty and well-beloved Francis Seymour, Eſquire, (commonly called Earl of Yarmouth), have nominated, conſtituted, and appointed him, as by theſe Preſents We do nominate, conſtitute, and appoint him Our true certain

and

and undoubted Procurator, Commiſſioner, and Plenipotentiary: Giving to him all and all Manner of Power, Faculty, and Authority, together with general as well as ſpecial Orders, (ſo that the general do not derogate from the ſpecial, nor on the contrary), for Us and in Our Name to meet and confer with the Miniſters, Commiſſioners, or Plenipotentiaries of any other Princes or States whatſoever, who may be intereſted therein, whether Our Enemies or Our Allies, furniſhed with ſufficient Powers for that Purpoſe, as well ſingly and ſeparately, as aggregately and conjointly; and to conſult and agree with them for the ſpeedy Reſtoration of ſincere Friendſhip and Amity, and of a firm and laſting Peace; and for Us and in Our Name to ſign all ſuch Matters and Things as ſhall be agreed upon and concluded, and on the Premiſes to form ſuch Treaty or Treaties or other Inſtruments as ſhall be neceſſary; and mutually to deliver and receive the ſame in Exchange, and to do and perform all ſuch Acts, Matters, and Things as may be in any way proper and conducive to the Purpoſes above mentioned, in as full and ample a Manner and Form, and with the like Validity and Effect, as We Ourſelf if We were preſent could do and perform; engaging and promiſing on Our Royal Word, that We will accept, ratify, and confirm in the moſt effectual Manner, all ſuch Acts, Matters, and Things as ſhall be ſo tranſacted and concluded by Our ſaid Plenipotentiary, and that We will never

ſuffer

that

ſuffer any Perſon to violate the ſame in Whole or in Part, or to act contrary thereto.

In Teſtimony and Confirmation of all which, We have cauſed Our Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to be affixed to theſe Preſents ſigned with Our Royal Hand.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this Twenty-ſixth Day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and of Our Reign the Forty-ſixth.

No. 25.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 24, 1806.—Received July 28.

Sir, Paris, July 24th 1806.

I HAD the Honour to ſend by M. de Longuinoff, Diſpatches acquainting you, for His Majeſty's Information, of the Peace ſigned between the Ruſſian and French Plenipotentiaries, and with as accurate a Statement of the Terms as I was able to obtain. M. d'Oubril himſelf ſet out for Peterſburgh early on the Morning of the 22d.

On the 22d I received the Official Notification of the Appointment of General Clarke to treat on the Part of France, (a Copy of which I have the the Honour to incloſe, marked A.) preceded by a private Communication from M. Talleyrand, ſaying that

that the Ruſſian Peace being ſigned, and the Seaſon of the Year favourable to the Accompliſhment of the ulterior Views of France, no Arrangement, which might remove for ſome Weeks or even Months, a Definitive Treaty could now take place.

I anſwered the Official Note (marked A.) with One, a Copy of which I incloſe, (marked B.)

In the Evening, General Clarke propoſed a Conference for the following Morning, at which we ſhould mutually exchange our full Powers. We accordingly did ſo; and I have the Honour to incloſe (marked C.) a Copy of thoſe of General Clarke.

This Conference began by an hiſtorical Recapitulation of what had previouſly paſſed, General Clarke ſaying, he had not yet received his final Inſtructions on all the different Points in Diſcuſſion; it was therefore agreed to adjourn the Conference to this Day, when each ſhould come prepared with a Memorandum of the Intentions of his Government, founded on what had already paſſed; General Clarke at the ſame Time declaring that a ſeparate Peace with Ruſſia was to be conſidered equal or ſuperior, in the preſent Circumſtances of the World, to any great Succeſs in War, and conſequently as entitling France to Terms much more advantageous than thoſe to which ſhe would have ſubſcribed ſome Days ago. This was accompanied by ſome Animadverſions upon the Conduct of Ruſſia, to which I could only anſwer, that I felt it my Duty to abſtain from any Remark, and

ſhould,

ſhould, therefore, be entirely ſilent upon that Subject; but that I could aſſure him that if an Intention exiſted of making any Change in the great Points upon which we had had ſuch poſitive, though certainly not official, Aſſurances, namely, His Majeſty's German Dominions, Malta, and the Cape, I muſt conſider the Negotiation as ſtopped *in limine*, and that there would remain only for me to return to England, and acquaint the King that no Peace, conſiſtent with His Majeſty's Honour or that of the Country, could be made. General Clarke reverted to his Want of full Inſtructions, and promiſed to meet me properly prepared, the next Day.

At Three o'Clock this Day, I again met General Clarke, when I read a Paper, a Copy of which I have the Honour to incloſe (marked D.), containing the Abſtract of what I had always ſtated to be the Baſis and Terms on which His Majeſty could alone conſent to treat. I did not, however, deliver it to him, conſidering it merely as the Heads of paſt Converſations.

General Clarke then ſaid, That as it was impoſſible I could be prepared with the Aſſent of His Majeſty to the Arrangement propoſed by Ruſſia for His Sicilian Majeſty, on which the Terms might much depend, I muſt conſider the Communication he made as not ſtrictly official in Point of Form, but as depending only on that Circumſtance to make it ſo.

General

General Clarke proceeded to ſtate, that, in the Situation France was in at this Moment, the Emperor would feel authoriſed to withhold ſome of the great Points; but that having repeatedly ſaid the contrary, though not in an official Manner, he would abide by it.

General Clarke firſt converſed about His Majeſty's German Dominions. On this Subject, by ſecret Articles, any Thing His Majeſty thinks right may be ſtipulated: by the publick Article, the Promiſe not to object to ſome Acquiſition of Territory to be made by Pruſſia. I ſtopped General Clarke here to ſay, that His Majeſty never could conſent to the King of Pruſſia's obtaining the Hanſe Towns. General Clarke ſaid, that it was Fulda, Hoya, and ſome other trifling Principalities, over which it was propoſed to extend the Sovereignty of His Pruſſian Majeſty, but that the Independence and preſent State of the Hanſe Towns ſhould not be meddled with.

On the Subject of Malta—Malta, Gozo, and Conino in full Sovereignty to His Majeſty, with a Clauſe in the Article, declaratory of the Diſſolution of the Order, and that the Two Powers, "(*a*) n'en "connoiſſent plus l'exiſtance." Some Penſions for the Chevaliers and others, having "(*b*) des Droits "reels dans l'Iſle."—This not to extend to

(*a*) no longer recognize the Exiſtence of it.

(*b*) real Rights in the Iſland.

Foreign Commanderies of the Order, or to any Claim not local.

The Cape in equal full Sovereignty; as a Condition it is desired, "(c) qu'il y soit établi un "port franc" to all Nations: either the Port itself declared so, or a Part appropriated to that Purpose.

On the Subject of the Maintenance of the Integrity of the Territories and Possessions of the Sublime Porte, General Clarke proposed an Article, a Copy of which I have the Honour to send (marked E.), I told him the usual full Clause would be sufficient; he persisted that I should send it for His Majesty's Consideration.

To the usual full Clause of the Integrity of the Territories and Possessions of His most Faithful Majesty, General Clarke weighed upon a proposed Addition of the Word "(d) partout;" and when asked for explanation, said, He thought His Britannick Majesty might occupy some of His most Faithful Majesty's Foreign Possessions.

The Integrity of His Swedish Majesty's Dominions in the usual Manner.

Having dismissed these Points, General Clarke stated the Demands of France:

Pondicherry,
St. Lucie,
Tobago,
Surinam,
Goree,
Demarara, Berbice, Essequibo.

(c) that there should be established there a free Port.
(d) in every Part of the World.

The

The Recognition in the uſual Words, "(e) eſt reconnu," of the different Branches of the reigning Family; of the Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg as Kings; of the new Dukes of Cleves, Baden, and Darmſtadt.

In diſcuſſing for many Hours theſe Demands, I never for an Inſtant admitted the Poſſibility of His Majeſty conſenting to the Ceſſions required. I ſought, however, to aſcertain to what Extent, and in what Manner they could be modified.

(e) is recognized.

First Incloſure (A.)

COPY of a Note from M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Yarmouth, dated July 22d, 1806.

Mylord, Paris ce 22 Juillet 1806.

J'AI l'honneur d'informer Votre Excellence qu' ayant mis ſous les yeux de S. M. l'Empereur la copie des Pleins-Pouvoirs de Sa Majeſté Britannique dont vous m'avez fait l'honneur de me donner communication officielle, j'ai reçu d'Elle l'ordre de vous informer qu' elle avoit fait choix de Son Excellence le Général Clarke Son Prémier Sécrétaire des Commandemens pour negocier et conclure le traité qui doit mettre un terme à la guerre actuelle, et rendre enfin à l'Europe et au Commerce du monde la Paix et la Tranquillité

depuis ſi long temps interrompues. Je viens de tranſmettre à M^r le Général Clarke les ordres de Sa Majeſté, et je ne doute pas qu' aujourd'hui même il ne s'entende avec votre Excellence pour ouvrir une négociation, au réſultat de la quelle ſont attachés de ſi importans intérêts et dont il m'a paru que les deux Gouvernemens et les deux Peuples deſirent également la prompte iſſue.

Je prie Votre Excellence d'agréer les Aſſurances de ma plus haute Conſidération.

(Signé) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince de Benevent.

(Tranſlation.)

My Lord, Paris, 22d July, 1806.

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Excellency, that, having laid before his Majeſty the Emperor, the Copy of the full Powers from his Britannick Majeſty, which you have done me the Honour to communicate to me officially, I have received his Majeſty's Orders to inform you, that he has made Choice of his Excellency General Clarke, his Principal Private Secretary, to negotiate and conclude the Treaty which is to put an End to the preſent War, and reſtore at length to Europe, and to the Commerce of the World, that Peace and Tranquillity which have been ſo long interrupted. I have juſt tranſmitted to General Clarke his Majeſty's Orders, and I have no Doubt that he will immediately

immediately arrange with your Excellency the Opening of a Negotiation, to the Reſult of which are attached ſuch important Intereſts, and the prompt Iſſue of which appears to me to be equally deſired by both Governments and both Nations.

I requeſt your Excellency to accept the Aſſurances of my diſtinguiſhed Conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

Second Incloſure (B.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Yarmouth to M. Talleyrand, dated July 22d, 1806.

Monſieur, Paris Juillet 22, 1806.

J'AI l'honneur d'accuſer la reception de la lettre de Votre Excellence m'informant du choix qu'a fait l'Empereur de Son Excellence Mr le Général Clarke ſon Prémier Sécrétaire des Commandemens pour négocier et conclure le traité qui doit mettre un terme à la guerre actuelle.

Je prie Votre Excellence de croire à l'empreſſement que je mettrai à m'entendre avec M. le Général Clarke à ce Sujet dès le moment que Son Excellence m'en manifeſtera le déſir.

Je prie Votre Excellence d'agréer les Aſſurances de ma plus haute Conſidération.

(Signé) YARMOUTH.

(Tranſlation.)

Sir, Paris, July 22d, 1806.

I HAVE the Honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Excellency's Letter, acquainting me with the Choice made by the Emperor of his Excellency General Clarke, his Principal Private Secretary, for the Purpoſe of negotiating and concluding the Treaty which is to put an End to the preſent War.

I requeſt that your Excellency will be perſuaded of the Earneſtneſs with which I ſhall enter into Arrangements on this Subject with General Clarke, as ſoon as his Excellency ſhall inform me of his Wiſhes in this Reſpect.

I requeſt your Excellency to accept the Aſſurances of my diſtinguiſhed Conſideration.

(Signed) YARMOUTH.

Third Incloſure (C.)

COPY of General Clarke's Full Powers.

Saint Cloud le 21 Juillet 1806.

NAPOLEON par la grace de Dieu, et les Conſtitutions, Empereur des Français, Roi d'Italie, prenant entière confiance dans la fidélité pour notre Perſonne, et le zèle pour notre Service de M. le Général de Diviſion Clarke, notre Conſeiller intime du Cabinet, et Grand Officier de la Legion d'honneur, Nous lui avons donné, et lui donnons par les préſentes, plein et abſolu pouvoir, commiſſion,

commiſſion, et mandement ſpécial, pour en notre nom, et avec tel Miniſtre de Sa Majeſté Britannique dûment autoriſé à cet effet convenir, arrêter, conclure, et ſigner, tels traités, articles, conventions, declarations, et autres actes qu' il aviſera bien être; promettons d'avoir pour agréable et tenir ferme et ſtable, accomplir et executer ponctuellement tout ce que le dit Plenipotentiaire aura promis et ſigné en vertu des préſens Pleins-Pouvoir comme auſſi d'en faire expédier les lettres de ratification en bonne forme, et de les faire délivrer pour être échangées dans le tems dont il ſera convenu.

En foi de quoi nous avons donneé les préſentes ſigneés de Notre main, contreſignées et munies de Notre Sceau Impérial.

A St. Cloud, le vingt un Juillet An Mil huit cent ſix, de Notre Regne le ſecond.

(Signé) NAPOLEON.

Par l'Empereur, le Miniſtre Sécrétaire d'Etat,

(Signé) HUGUES MARET.

Le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures,

(Signé) CH. MAURICE TALLEYRAND,

Prince de Benevent.

(Tranſlation.)

NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God, and by the Conſtitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, repoſing entire Confidence in the Fidelity to our Perſon, and Zeal for our Service,

of the General of Diviſion Clarke, our Privy Counſellor of the Cabinet, and Great Officer of the Legion of Honour, we have given to him, and do give to him by theſe Preſents, full and abſolute Power, Commiſſion, and ſpecial Orders to agree upon, decide, conclude, and ſign, in our Name, and with the Miniſter of His Britannick Majeſty, duly authorized thereunto, ſuch Treaties, Articles, Conventions, Declarations, and other Acts, as he ſhall judge to be expedient; promiſing to agree to, to maintain, to accompliſh, and punctually to execute, all that the ſaid Plenipotentiary ſhall have promiſed and ſigned, by virtue of the preſent full Powers, as alſo to have the Letters of Ratification prepared in due Form, and to deliver them, in order that they may be exchanged within the Time agreed upon.

In Witneſs whereof, we have given theſe Preſents, ſigned with our Hand, counterſigned, and ſealed with our Imperial Seal.

At St. Cloud, the 21ſt July 1806, in the Second Year of our Reign.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,
The Miniſter Secretary of State,
(Signed) HUGUES MARET.

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs,
(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

Fourth

Fourth Incloſure (D.)

EXTRACT from a Paper read to General Clarke by the Earl of Yarmouth.

L'ETAT où ſe trouvent actuellement les deux Puiſſances Belligerantes, par la ſuite des événemens de la guerre laiſſant peu de points de contact immédiat entre Elles, ou ſur leſquels Elles ne puiſſent ſelon toute apparance parvenir maintenant à s'entendre, Sa Majeſté Britannique, animée non moins que l'Empereur des Français du deſir de mettre un terme aux calamités de la guerre a autoriſé le Souſſigné (muni des Pleins-Pouvoirs de Sa Majeſté) a diſcuter les baſes, et à donner un plein effet à ce deſir reciproque.

Les acquiſitions immenſes faites par la France depuis le commencement des hoſtilités, et l'influence directe et immédiate qu'Elle a obtenue ayant totalement changé le ſyſtême politique de l'Europe, Sa Majeſte Britannique ſe voit forcée à chercher dans les conquêtes qu'Elle a faites, et dans la poſſeſſion de Malte, un contrepoids juſte et raiſonnable. Sa Majeſté traiteroit en conſequence généralement ſur la baſe de *uti poſſidetis*.

Il eſt entendu en même tems que les poſſeſſions Allemandes de Sa Majeſté Britannique, dont Elle s'eſt vue privée par des motifs étrangers à la guerre entre les deux Puiſſances, Lui ſoyent rendues en entier.

Entendu

Entendu de même que la Paix affurera l'intégrité des territoires et poſſeſſions de la Sublime Porte, de Sa Majeſté très fidèle, de Sa Majeſté le Roi de Suède, et l'Etat actuel de la Suiſſe.

(Tranſlation.)

THE Situation in which the two belligerent Powers are now placed by the Courſe of the Events of the War, leaving few Points of immediate Contact between them, or on which they may not, according to all Appearance, come now to an Underſtanding, His Britannick Majeſty, animated no leſs than the Emperor of the French, with a Deſire to put an End to the Calamities of War, has authorized the Underſigned (furniſhed with the full Powers of His Majeſty) to diſcuſs the Baſis, and to give full Effect to this reciprocal Deſire.

The immenſe Acquiſitions made by France ſince the Commencement of Hoſtilities, and the direct and immediate Influence which ſhe has obtained, having entirely changed the political Syſtem of Europe, His Britannick Majeſty finds himſelf obliged to ſeek in the Conqueſts he has made, and in the Poſſeſſion of Malta, a juſt and reaſonable Counterpoiſe. His Majeſty would conſequently treat generally on the Baſis of the *uti poſſidetis*.

It is at the ſame Time underſtood, that the German Poſſeſſions of His Britannick Majeſty, of which

which he was deprived from Motives foreign to the War between the Two Powers, ſhall be reſtored to him entire.

It is likewiſe underſtood, that the Peace ſhall ſecure the Integrity of the Territories and Poſſeſſions of the Sublime Porte, of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, of his Majeſty the King of Sweden, and the preſent State of Switzerland.

Fifth Incloſure (E.)

COPY of an Article propoſed by General Clarke to the Earl of Yarmouth for the Maintenance of the Integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

LES deux Puiſſances contractantes ſe garantiſſent réciproquement l'intégrité et l'indépendance entière et abſolue de l'Empire Ottoman. Elles s'oppoſeront mutuellement à ce qu'aucune Puiſſance pretende rien de contraire aux uſages, droits de ſouveraineté, et proprietés de la Sublime Porte.

(Tranſlation.)

THE Two Contracting Powers reciprocally guarantee the entire and abſolute Integrity and Independence of the Ottoman Empire. They will mutually oppoſe the Pretenſions of any Power to

to any Thing contrary to the Uſages, the Rights of Sovereignty, and the Poſſeſſions of the Sublime Porte.

No. 26.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Downing-Street, July 26, 1806.

My Lord, Downing-Street, July 26th 1806.

YOUR Lordſhip's Diſpatches conveying the mortifying Intelligence of the Signature of a ſeparate Treaty between Ruſſia and France, were received here Yeſterday; and His Majeſty's Miniſters have ſince had the Opportunity of being acquainted with the preciſe Terms of that Treaty, which it appears had not in all reſpects been accurately repreſented to Your Lordſhip.

The King was moſt particularly ſtruck with the great Difference which was perceived between the actual Arrangement made reſpecting Sicily, and that which had been deſcribed to Your Lordſhip.

In writing to your Lordſhip, it is not neceſſary to dwell on the humiliating Conditions to which M. d'Oubril has thought proper to bind his Sovereign. Of that Miniſter's Miſconduct your Lordſhip appears fully ſenſible; and I doubt not you exerted yourſelf to the utmoſt to prevent it. When this was found impracticable, your Lordſhip was naturally

naturally placed in Circumſtances of conſiderable Difficulty, and for which every Allowance is to be made. But it is neceſſary for me to ſay, frankly, that it would on the Whole have been more ſatisfactory to the King's Servants if your Lordſhip had waited to know the Impreſſion which this new Event might create here before you had produced your full Powers.

It was originally declared by your Lordſhip to M. Talleyrand, that your full Powers were not to be produced till the French Government ſhould have reverted to the Baſis of Negotiation originally propoſed by themſelves; that of the *uti poſſidetis* univerſally, with the ſingle Exception of Hanover. By ſubſequent Inſtructions, your Lordſhip had indeed been acquainted that, in compliance with the Wiſh ſo ſtrongly expreſſed by the Ruſſian Negotiator at Paris, His Majeſty would not refuſe to enter into the Conſideration of ſuch Propoſals as might be made to Him for a fair Equivalent to be given to his Sicilian Majeſty in lieu of Sicily, with the full and free Conſent of that Monarch. The Propoſal of ſuch an Equivalent, and its Acceptance by His Majeſty's Government, would have replaced the Negotiation on its original Footing, that of a *uti poſſidetis*, to be departed from only by mutual Conſent, in thoſe Caſes where any Exchange for a reaſonable Equivalent might meet the Ideas of both Parties; and the Caſe for the Production of your Lordſhips full Powers would thus have ariſen clearly and unequivocally. Even as the Matter

Matter now ſtands, it does not certainly preclude Diſcuſſion. But this might have been continued unofficially. And it is apprehended that, by producing your Powers on the very Day after the Signature of the Ruſſian Treaty, an Impreſſion may have been created very unfavourable to the further Progreſs of the Negotiation.

In the Situation to which the Buſineſs is now brought, His Majeſty thinks it neceſſary to loſe no Time in taking every proper Step for replacing the Diſcuſſions between the Two Countries on their original Footing.

The firſt Propoſals made by France were, that a Plenipotentiary ſhould be ſent from hence with full Powers to treat, and to conclude a ſeparate Peace with France and her Allies. This was declined here, not from any Unwillingneſs to enter into Diſcuſſions for Peace on juſt and honourable Terms, an Object which His Majeſty has uniformly expreſſed Himſelf deſirous of accompliſhing, but becauſe the King was bound by Engagements to Ruſſia, which precluded Him from treating otherwiſe than in Concert with that Power. Subſequently to this, a Propoſal was conveyed through your Lordſhip for the Concluſion of Peace on the Baſis ſo often referred to; and the intermediate Communications received from Ruſſia enabled His Majeſty, conſiſtently with good Faith, to entertain thoſe Propoſals, and to expreſs His Diſpoſition to accede to them, provided that, in the Mode of

treating and concluding, the moſt intimate Concert ſhould ſtill be maintained with Ruſſia.

The extraordinary Step taken by M. d'Oubril has now removed all Neceſſity of further Reſerve on this Point.

His Majeſty, in this State of Things, thinks it proper to combine together the Two Propoſals which He has at different Periods received from France; and, as the Difficulty which before prevented the ſending from this Country a public Miniſter, openly accredited, to treat for Peace, now no longer ſubſiſts, and as an acceptable Baſis of Negotiation has been propoſed to Him by the Enemy, His Majeſty directs, that your Lordſhip ſhould apply to M. Talleyrand for Paſſports for a public Miniſter ſo authoriſed and accredited, to whom, it is His Majeſty's gracious Intention to join your Lordſhip, in the full Powers to be granted by His Majeſty.

The great Advantages which the King's Service will derive from the Employment of a Perſon fully inſtructed as to the Sentiments of His Majeſty's Government on all the various Points of Diſcuſſion that may ariſe, cannot fail to ſtrike your Lordſhip in the ſame Light in which they are ſeen here; and the King's Servants entertain no Doubt of your Lordſhip's zealous and hearty Co-operation in the Execution of the joint Inſtructions which ſuch a Perſon will bring with him. I have only, therefore, to add, that your Lordſhip may aſſure M. Talleyrand, that as ſoon as the neceſſary

Paſſports

Paſſports are received, there ſhall not be an Hour's Delay in his ſetting out; and that His Majeſty's Government continues ardently to wiſh for the Concluſion of Peace, provided it can be accompliſhed on the ſame Grounds of national Honour, which have never been loſt Sight of here.

No. 27.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Downing-Street, July 28th, 1806.

My Lord, Downing-Street, July 28th 1806.

YOUR Lordſhip's Diſpatch of the 24th Inſtant was received here this Morning, and, as it is probable that, in the Courſe of this Day, or To-morrow at fartheſt, your Lordſhip will receive mine of the 26th Inſtant, I do not think it neceſſary to do more at preſent, than to requeſt that your Lordſhip will aſſure M. Talleyrand, that, immediately on the Receipt of the Paſſports which you have been inſtructed to demand, the Earl of Lauderdale, who has been humbly recommended to His Majeſty for this important Truſt, will be prepared to ſet out; and that he will, therefore, of courſe, be with your Lordſhip in a very few Days from this Date. I need hardly obſerve to your Lordſhip, that it is of the utmoſt Importance, that, in the Interim, your Lordſhip ſhould avoid taking

taking any Step, or even holding any Language, which may tend in the ſmalleſt Degree to commit the Opinion of His Majeſty's Government on any Part of the Matters now depending.

No. 28.

COPY of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 30th, 1806.—Received Auguſt 1ſt.

Sir, Paris, July 30th, 1806.

I HAD the Honour to receive your Diſpatch of the 26th Inſtant late at Night on the 28th, and next Morning loſt no Time in aſking for Blank Paſſports for a Perſon fully inſtructed with the Sentiments of His Majeſty's Government, whom it was their Intention to join with me in the important Commiſſion of treating for Peace. M. Talleyrand told me he muſt take the Emperor's Orders. I accordingly returned this Day, when that Miniſter informed me, that the Emperor could conſider this Demand in no other Light but that of unneceſſary Delay, becauſe His Majeſty's Secretary of State was actually in Poſſeſſion of a Blank Paſſport, which would enable any Perſon or Perſons to come to Paris without the Loſs of Time occa-

 ſioned

ſioned by this Demand, but that " (a) *pour "ſurcroit de facilités*," there could be no Difficulty about giving more. I anſwered that I had no Knowledge of this Circumſtance. M. Talleyrand ſaid it was certain, becauſe he had ſent two entirely in blank, and that one only had been uſed, namely, that with which I returned.

It is unneceſſary for me to add any Thing to what I have already ſaid in my former Diſpatches, relative to the Signature of the Ruſſian Treaty; any Inaccuracy in the Statement of its Contents, ſuch as I was enabled to tranſmit them, may eaſily be accounted for by the Circumſtance of my not having ſeen the Treaty itſelf, and by the Unwillingneſs M. d'Oubril naturally felt to open himſelf to me on that Subject; he informed me at the Time that he ſhould ſend a Copy to M. de Strogonoff, who would communicate it to His Majeſty's Miniſters.

It is with Pain, Sir, proportioned to my Zeal for His Majeſty's Service, and to the fair and honeſt Conviction of my having done nothing which the peculiar and trying Circumſtances of the Moment did not require from me, that I have learnt by the ſame Diſpatch the Expreſſion of a Wiſh that I had delayed the Production of my Full Powers till I could know the Impreſſion which this Event of the Ruſſian Treaty might produce in His Majeſty's Councils, and the Apprehenſion that by the pro-

(a) for ſtill greater facility.

ducing

ducing them, ſo ſoon after the Signature of the Ruſſian Treaty, an Impreſſion might be created unfavourable to the further Progreſs of the Negotiation.

If the Queſtion regarded only my own perſonal Feelings, I ſhould not think myſelf at Liberty to allot to it ſo large a Portion of a Publick Diſpatch; but it may not, I conceive, be unuſeful, with a View to the Conduct of the Negotiation, that you ſhould be apprized of ſome Details which I have hitherto omitted dwelling upon, partly from the Urgency of more important Subjects, and partly from my Deſire not to treſpaſs upon your Attention to ſo great an Extent. I truſt, Sir, that His Majeſty will ſee in theſe Details wherewithal to juſtify my Conduct in the difficult Situation in which I was placed.

The Fate of Holland and Naples were ſettled before I was honoured with His Majeſty's Confidence. My Converſation here with M. Talleyrand ſoon convinced me that theſe were only Preludes to ſtill greater Changes in the Syſtem of Europe. I ſaw at the ſame Time a great Deſire of Negotiation, before the final Execution of ſome of the Emperor's Schemes ſhould have removed any Hope of its being attended with Succeſs.

This Opinion, not preconceived or lightly taken up, but gradually formed from a Variety of Circumſtances, was confirmed by the Nature of

the Offers held out, unofficially indeed, but in ſuch clear and unequivocal Terms, that it was impoſſible to entertain any Doubt of the Intention of this Government to adhere to them.

The Point which of all others was the moſt eſſential, and that on which Satisfaction was due to the National Honour and to that of His Majeſty, Hanover, would, I was aſſured, be given up without Reſtriction; for I did not then know we ſhould be aſked to allow the King of Pruſſia to obtain the Sovereignty of ſome of the leſſer Principalities.

I received ſimilar Aſſurances about Malta, and the Cape of Good Hope; nor have I any Reaſon to doubt but that before Ruſſia had made her Peace ſeparately, theſe Terms might have been obtained, and the Treaty have had ſolely for its Baſis the *uti poſſidetis*, with the ſole Exception in our Favour of Hanover reſtored, and latterly indeed of ſome Arrangements tolerable to all Parties in Exchange for Sicily.

M. Talleyrand held the ſame Language to me, with reſpect to Ruſſia, which he had before held with regard to the Affairs of Germany. "You "have now been here a Month; we have been "willing to converſe with you, to give you an In- "ſight into our Views, and to communicate them "to the Britiſh Government. We told you, that "if you had the Powers, and would enter into Ne- "gotiation, we would not ſign the Arrangement "of Germany. A reaſonable Time was left for "you to conſult your Government; we had no

"Anſwer.

" Anſwer. The Arrangement was ſigned, (*a*) *et* " *Nous n'en reviendrons jamais.* We now aſk you " whether you will treat before Ruſſia has ſigned, " which will not paſs two Days."

It cannot be neceſſary to ſtate my Anſwer to ſuch a Propoſition. I will only add, that the Treaty with Ruſſia was ſigned within the Time mentioned, and then commenced the Difficulty of my Situation.

" Switzerland," I was told by the ſame Authority, " is on the Eve of undergoing a great " Change. This cannot be averted but by a Peace " with England; but ſtill leſs can we alter, for " any other Conſideration, our Intention of in- " vading Portugal. The Army deſtined for that " Purpoſe is already aſſembling at Bayonne. This " is for the Determination of Great Britain."

But I confeſs the Point of all others the moſt deciſive in inducing me to produce my Full Powers, was the Language held reſpecting Pruſſia.

" Pruſſia demands from us a Declaration reſpect- " ing Hanover; we cannot conſent wantonly to " loſe the only Ally France has had ſince the " Revolution; the Declaration once made (*b*) *Nous* " *n'en pouvons nous retracter.*" Would you have " us break entirely with Pruſſia, when we cannot " even ſay that Great Britain will negotiate with " us? Are you here only with Orders to delay

(*a*) and we will never recede from it.

(*b*) we cannot retract.

" our Meaſures till the Seaſon of the Year makes " Exertion impoſſible, or can you treat? If ſo, is " not the Aſſurance we give you that Hanover, " Malta, and the Cape, ſhall not be conteſted, " ſufficient to induce you to do ſo? Muſt we lay " before the Britiſh Government our exact Terms, " before they will even avow Negotiation with ſo " great a Power as that of France? or ſhall we " execute our other Projects, as we did thoſe in " Holland and Naples?"

Undoubtedly, Sir, Converſations of this Sort, confirmed even as they were by the Events paſſing under my Eyes, could never have induced me to commit His Majeſty's confidential Servants upon any Point upon which I had not received their Inſtructions, and which left no Time to receive them; but I did not think myſelf at liberty to ſhift from myſelf the Reſponſibility thus thrown upon me, at the Riſk of ſeeing Portugal and Switzerland ſhare the ſame Fate which Germany has juſt experienced, and Hanover confirmed to Pruſſia, until ſuch Time as His Majeſty's Arms ſhould recover the Poſſeſſion of it.

The Mode of Proceeding of this Government left me no Alternative. Either to avow Negotiation, or ſhut up every Opening to it, was my only Option.

I felt that I pledged His Majeſty to nothing except the Fact of Negotiation, already privately known to every Court in Europe.

I carefully

I carefully forbore giving any written Paper, or admitting even the Poſſibility of any other Baſis than that of *uti poſſidetis*.

I have aſcertained the real Extent of the Pretenſions of France; and I did conſider myſelf to have prevented a great Evil at ſmall Expence by having given Time to yourſelf and His Majeſty's other confidential Servants, to provide by the further Inſtructions you might judge proper, for the Intereſt of the Powers, thus, for the Moment at leaſt, ſaved from the Graſp of France.

I perſuade myſelf that the Motives here detailed upon which I acted at the Moment, will place in a ſtronger Light the Difficulties of my Poſition, and will on further Conſideration obtain His Majeſty's gracious Approbation of the Conduct which I thought myſelf obliged to hold in conſequence.

His Majeſty's Miniſters would have relieved me from much painful Reſponſibility if they had commanded me to proceed no further, and wait the Arrival of the Perſon alluded to, and for whom I have the Honour to encloſe the neceſſary Paſſport which I have this Moment received.

Mr. Goddard, whom a long Reſidence in France, independent of his Abilities and correct Information on what has paſſed here, renders entirely able to give His Majeſty's Miniſters every Explanation they may wiſh for, is ſo good to take this Diſpatch with him to England, where he is

returning at the End of his long Captivity in this Country.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir, &c.
YARMOUTH.

No. 29.

COPY of a Diſpatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Downing-Street, Auguſt 2d, 1806.

My Lord, Downing-Street, Auguſt 2d, 1806.

MR. GODDARD arrived here Yeſterday Evening with your Lordſhip's Diſpatch of the 30th July.

His Majeſty's Servants always did Juſtice to the Motives which induced your Lordſhip to produce your Full Powers, though the Step is one of which it is not poſſible for them to expreſs Approbation, thinking it, as they do, likely to have given ſo much more Countenance than was deſirable to the new and increaſing Demands of France.

The Full Powers which Lord Lauderdale carries with him, are drawn jointly in his Name and your Lordſhip's. In the preſent Diſpoſition of the French Government, there is, I fear, little Probability, that Peace can be concluded on ſuch Terms as are alone admiſſible. The Trial ſhould, however,

however, be made with Frankneſs and good Faith; and it is with this View, that His Majeſty has been pleaſed to direct that the Earl of Lauderdale ſhould proceed to Paris, notwithſtanding the preſent unfavourable Aſpect of the Negotiation. His Inſtructions your Lordſhip will conſider as equally addreſſed to yourſelf, and as the Rule of your Conduct in any Conferences which, in Conjunction with him, you may have with Monſieur Talleyrand or General Clarke; and, in any Point of Doubt that may occur, it is His Majeſty's Pleaſure, that your Lordſhip ſhould be guided by Lord Lauderdale's Opinion, formed, as it will be, on the fulleſt Knowledge of the Sentiments and Views of His Majeſty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. J. FOX.

No. 30.

COPY of a Diſpatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Downing-Street, Auguſt 3d, 1806.

My Lord, Downing-Street, Auguſt 3d 1806.

I WAS unwilling to detain Lord Lauderdale for the Purpoſe of replying particularly to the unfounded Allegations of M. Talleyrand, which you have recapitulated in your Diſpatch of the 30th Ult. But ſome Points are there mentioned which cannot

cannot be left without an Anſwer, ſuch, indeed, as I truſt your Lordſhip has already given to them.

It is true, as ſtated by that Miniſter, that when the Demand was made for Lord Lauderdale's Paſſport, there ſtill remained here a Blank Paſſport, One of the Two ſent here ſome Time before your Lordſhip's Arrival, when it had been propoſed to us to treat ſeparately from Ruſſia. That Propoſal having fallen to the Ground, the Circumſtance of our being ſtill in Poſſeſſion of the Paſſport was overlooked; but, even if it had occurred, ſome Doubt would probably have ariſen, how far it might be proper, in ſo different a State of Things, to make uſe of it for Lord Lauderdale, without ſome previous Communication of ſuch an Intention. This whole Matter is, however, very immaterial. The principal Point to which I feel it neceſſary to advert, is that Part of M. Talleyrand's Language which imputes to this Country needleſs Delays in the Negotiation, and attributes to that Cauſe the unjuſtifiable Meaſures purſued by France in Germany, and elſewhere.

In the Inſtructions given to Lord Lauderdale, the repeated Tergiverſations of France, during the Negotiation, are detailed. It is from thence, alone, that Delay has ariſen.

Your Lordſhip truly ſtates, that the Offers made through yourſelf were ſo clearly and unequivocally expreſſed, that the Intention of the French Government could not be doubted. But they were

were no ſooner made than departed from. In the firſt Conference after your Lordſhip's Return to France, Sicily was demanded. In the former Offers, it had been diſtinctly diſclaimed, " (*a*) Vous " l'avez—nous ne vous la demandons pas. Si " nous la poſſédions elle pourroit augmenter de " beaucoup les difficultés." This Demand, therefore, could not have been foreſeen, being in Contradiction to their own Aſſurances; and your Lordſhip could only take it *ad referendum*. This produced a Delay attributable ſolely to France. Our Anſwer was immediate and diſtinct. The new Demand was declared, to be a Breach of the Principle of the propoſed Baſis in its moſt eſſential Part. To obviate a Cavil on the Subject of Full Powers, they were ſent to you; but with an expreſs Injunction not to uſe them, nor even to produce them formally, till the French Government ſhould return to its former Ground reſpecting Sicily. Your Lordſhip ſtated this to M. Talleyrand, and you received, in Return, a Propoſal, of giving to His Majeſty, or to the King of Naples, the Hans Towns in lieu of Sicily. This being again a Propoſition entirely new, could only be referred for His Majeſty's Conſideration. On the very next Day after it arrived, it was decidedly rejected here; and, ſo little were we diſpoſed to delay, that the ſame Diſpatch conveyed to

(*a*) You are in Poſſeſſion of it. We do not demand it of you. If we poſſeſſed it the Difficulties might be much increaſed.

you His Majeſty's Orders, if the Demand of Sicily ſhould ſtill be perſiſted in, to deſire your Paſſports, and return to England.

Of this Order your Lordſhip informed M. Talleyrand, and its Execution was delayed only by a freſh Propoſal of Exchanges brought forward by France, and ſupported by the Ruſſian Miniſter, as affording the Means by which His Majeſty might prevent, amongſt other Things, the Changes meditated in Germany. M. Talleyrand, it appears, now repreſents this Communication in the following Terms: "We told you, that *if you had* "*Powers*, and would *enter into Negociation*, we "would not *ſign* the Arrangement in Germany." M. Talleyrand's real Communication is to be found in your Lordſhip's Diſpatch of the 9th July, in which he ſays, that thoſe Changes "*were* "*determined upon*, but ſhould not *be publiſhed* if *Peace took place*."

That Diſpatch was received here on the 12th; and on the 17th, in direct Violation of theſe Aſſurances, in whichever Form they were conveyed, the German Treaties were both ſigned and publiſhed.

They muſt of courſe have been prepared at leaſt One Day before. What M. Talleyrand therefore calls a reaſonable Time allowed to your Lordſhip to conſult your Government, was at the moſt Twenty-four Hours, even ſuppoſing the utmoſt poſſible Expedition to be made by the Meſſengers to and from England, and no Accident

or

or Delay to occur by Land or Sea. Theſe Dates will undoubtedly not have eſcaped your Lordſhip's Attention, and will have enabled you to refute, in the moſt deciſive Manner, the unfounded Pretences by which the French Government ſeeks to attribute to Delays on our Part, the Reſults of its own Injuſtice, and repeated Breach of Promiſe.

The Whole of our Intercourſe with France bears indeed ſo different a Character from that of Delay, and the Whole of the King's Conduct in this, as in every other Inſtance, is marked by ſo many ſtriking Proofs of His Deſire to avert, even by the greateſt Sacrifices, ſuch Calamities as he is now accuſed of producing, that your Lordſhip may perhaps have felt it leſs neceſſary to enter into a particular Refutation of ſuch a Charge.

But after the Experience which in this Negotiation we have had of the Conduct of the French Government, it is of the higheſt Conſequence not to ſuffer ſuch Imputations to paſs unnoticed, and, by Diſregard, to acquire Strength and Currency.

Of the ſubſequent Proceedings, no Explanation can be neceſſary.

It had not been decided here, that in the Event of the Signature of the Ruſſian Treaty, the Negotiation on the Part of this Country ſhould be purſued on any other Baſis but that of the ſtrict *uti poſſidetis*, with the Exception of Hanover. The Reſolution of admitting even the Poſſibility of Equivalent for Sicily, had been adopted only in conſequence of M. d'Oubril's Deſire, and in order

to

to maintain, if it had been poſſible, the Union of Council and Meaſures between Great Britain and Ruſſia.

But by the Production of your Lordſhip's Full Powers, His Majeſty was in ſome Sort pledged to continue the Negotiation. It was then judged proper that a freſh Negotiator ſhould be added to your Lordſhip, and not an Inſtant has been loſt in giving Effect to that Determination; nor has any conſiderable Delay occurred on this Side the Water, except in the ſingle Point reſpecting the Paſſport, which I have explained in the Outſet of this Diſpatch.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. J. FOX.

No. 31.

COPY of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, Auguſt 6, 1806.—Received Auguſt 13.

Sir, Paris, 6th Auguſt 1806, 9 o'Clock A.M.

THE Deſire expreſſed by Commodore Owen in the uncertain State of the Weather, to get off the Coaſt of France as ſoon as poſſible, prevented me from detaining the Boat for the Purpoſe of announcing to you my Arrival at Calais.

After a very quick Paſſage in His Majeſty's Frigate the Clyde, I was put on Shore on Sunday Morning

Morning the 3d about 11 o'Clock. At Calais I received every Mark of Attention and Civility from the Magiſtrates and the Commanders of the Army, and of the Marine, as well as from the Inhabitants of the Place, who were in Crowds on the Shore, expreſſing their Wiſhes for Peace.

I have now to inform you, that on Tueſday I got to Paris about 12 o'Clock, where I immediately ſent the encloſed Note, (marked A.) to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, from whom I ſoon afterwards received the Anſwer, (marked B), which I alſo encloſe. At the Hour appointed, I waited upon his Excellency with whom I had a ſhort Converſation, in which his Anxiety for your ſpeedy Recovery formed the principal Topic. He informed me that General Clarke was the Perſon named by the Emperor to negotiate with Lord Yarmouth and myſelf, and appointed this Day at 11 o'Clock for the formal Exhibition of our Powers.

As the Frequency of Communication gives riſe to falſe Speculations in England, it is not my Intention to ſend a Meſſenger until I ſhall have ſomething more important to communicate.

I am, &c.

LAUDERDALE.

First Inclosure (A.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated August 5, 1806.

Paris ce 5 Août 1806.

LE Comte de Lauderdale nommé par Sa Majesté Britannique comme Plénipotentiaire auprès de la Cour de France, a l'honneur d'annoncer à Son Excellence le Ministre des Rélations Extérieures son arrivée à Paris, et de le prier en même tems, de vouloir bien lui indiquer l'heure à laquelle il pourroit se rendre chez Elle.

(Translation.)

Paris 5 August 1806.

THE Earl of Lauderdale, appointed by His Britannick Majesty, Plenipotentiary at the Court of France, has the Honour to inform his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Arrival at Paris, and at the same Time to request that he will have the Goodness to inform him at what Hour he may call upon him.

Second Incloſure (B.)

COPY of a Note from M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Auguſt 5, 1806.

Paris le 5 Août 1806.

LE Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures à appris avec plaiſir l'arrivée de Monſieur Le Comte de Lauderdale. Il ſera à ſes ordres aujourd'hui à cinq heures. Il a l'honneur d'offrir à Monſieur Le Comte de Lauderdale l'aſſurance de ſa haute conſidération.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 5 Auguſt 1806.

THE Miniſter for Foreign Affairs has learnt with Pleaſure the Arrival of the Earl of Lauderdale. He will be happy to ſee him to-day at Five o'Clock.

He has the Honour to preſent to the Earl of Lauderdale the Aſſurances of his high Conſideration.

No. 32.

COPY of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, Auguſt 7, 1806.—Received Auguſt 13.

Sir,

IN conſequence of the Appointment mentioned in my Diſpatch of Yeſterday's Date, I called on his Excellency, the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, at 11 o'Clock, and exhibited the Powers with which His Majeſty had been graciouſly pleaſed to inveſt me.

According to Cuſtom I left with his Excellency a Copy of the Powers, and he delivered to me a Letter which I have the Honour to incloſe, informing me that General Clarke had been appointed to negotiate with Lord Yarmouth and myſelf.

To General Clarke I was introduced before Dinner, at the Houſe of his Excellency the Miniſter, and in the Courſe of a ſhort Converſation with him, fixed our Firſt Meeting for Twelve o'Clock this Day. I have Reaſon to think that he did not wiſh it to take place ſo ſoon, though he certainly made no explicit Objection when I propoſed it.

I am, &c.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Incloſure

Inclosure referred to in the preceding Dispatch.

COPY of a Note from M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated August 6th, 1806.

Paris le 6 Août 1806.

LE Soussigné Ministre des Rélations Extérieures s'est empressé de mettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi les Pleins-Pouvoirs dont Son Excellence Mylord Lauderdale Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique lui a fait l'honneur de lui donner communication.

Il a l'honneur d'informer Lord Lauderdale que M. le Général Clarke a été nommé et accrédité par Sa Majesté pour traiter de la Paix, et que c'est avec ce Ministre que leurs Excellences Mylord Lauderdale et Mylord Yarmouth auront à suivre les négociations relatives aux Discussions existantes, et que les deux Gouvernemens ont également à coeur de terminer.

Le Ministre des Rélations Extérieures prie Son Excellence Mylord Lauderdale d'agréer l'assurance de sa haute Consideration.

(Signé) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince de Benevent.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, Auguſt 6, 1806.

THE Underſigned Miniſter for Foreign Affairs has loſt no Time in laying before His Majeſty, the Emperor and King, the Full Powers which his Excellency Lord Lauderdale, Miniſter Plenipotentiary on the Part of His Britannick Majeſty, has done him the Honour to communicate to him. He has the Honour to inform Lord Lauderdale, that General Clarke has been appointed by his Majeſty, and has received his Credentials to treat for Peace, and that it is with that Miniſter that their Excellencies, my Lords Lauderdale and Yarmouth, will have to enter into Negotiation on the Subject of the preſent Diſcuſſions, which the Two Governments equally deſire to ſee happily concluded.

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs requeſts his Excellency Lord Lauderdale to accept the Aſſurance of his high Conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

No. 33.

No. 33.

COPY of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, Auguſt 7, 1806.—Received Auguſt 13.

Sir, Paris, Auguſt 7, 1806.

I RECEIVED in due Time, and in their Order, your ſeveral Diſpatches of the 28th Ult. and the 2d and 3d Inſt. As no Meſſenger has been diſpatched from hence ſince the Receipt of them, I have been obliged to defer till now replying to their Contents.

It was with great Satisfaction that I learnt by your Diſpatch of the 2d Inſt. the Intelligence of Lord Lauderdale's Departure from England; as, independently of the Advantages I muſt derive from communicating with a Perſon charged with the lateſt and fulleſt Inſtructions from His Majeſty, his Arrival here afforded me the Opportunity of evincing, in the cleareſt Manner, that I had in no Inſtance thought myſelf at Liberty to depart from the Baſis, originally laid down as the only one on which His Majeſty's Miniſters could conſent to treat with the French Government.

It muſt be evident that whatever Delays have occurred in the Negotiation are imputable to France, and to the perpetual Variation of the Terms propoſed by her; and I had not failed before the Receipt of your Diſpatch of the 3d Inſt. repeatedly

to do Juſtice to the Conduct of His Majeſty's Government in that Reſpect.

As in the Line of Conduct which I thought it my Duty to obſerve previous to the Earl of Lauderdale's Arrival, I had no other Object in View than the fulfilling to the beſt of my Abilities the Miſſion with which His Majeſty had been graciouſly pleaſed to charge me, I can, under the preſent Circumſtances, have no other Ambition than that of co-operating with my beſt Endeavours in the Negotiation entruſted to us jointly, upon the ſame Baſis on which I had originally placed it.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) YARMOUTH.

No. 34.

FULL Powers given to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, which were communicated to M. Talleyrand on the 6th of Auguſt 1806.

GEORGIUS Tertius, Dei Gratiâ Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defenſor Dux Brunſvicenſis ac Luneburgenſis Sacri Romani Imperii Archi Theſaurarius et Princeps Elector &c. Omnibus et Singulis ad Quos præſentes hæ literæ pervenerint, Salutem!

Cum belli incendio jam nimis diu diverſis Orbis Terrarum partibus, flagrante, in id quàm maxime incumbamus ut Tranquillitas publica, tot Litibus Controverſiiſque rite compoſitis, reduci et ſtabiliri poſſit,

poſſit, Cumque eâ de Cauſâ Viros quoſdam, tanto Negotio pares, Noſtrâ ex Parte plenâ Auctoritate ad hoc tam magnum Opus conficiendum munire decrevimus.

Sciatis igitur, quod Nos, Fide, Induſtriâ, Ingenio, Perſpicaciâ et Rerum Uſu, perquam fidelis et dilecti Noſtri, Jacobi, Comitis de Lauderdale, et fidelis et dilecti Noſtri Franciſci Seymour, Armigeri (vulgò dicti Comitis de Yarmouth) plurimum confiſi, eoſdem nominavimus, fecimus, et conſtituimus ſicut per præſentes Nominamus, facimus et conſtituimus, Noſtros veros certos, et indubitatos Procuratores Commiſſarios et Plenipotentiarios; Dantes et concedentes iiſdem, conjunctim vel ſeparatim, omnem et omni modam Poteſtatem, Facultatem, Auctoritatemque, nec non Mandatum generale pariter ac ſpeciale (ita tamen ut generale ſpeciali non deroget, neque contrà), pro Nobis et Noſtro Nomine cum Miniſtris, Commiſſariis vel Plenipotentiariis aliorum Principum aut Statuum quorumcunque, tam Hoſtium quam Fœderatorum Noſtrorum, quorum intereſſe poterit, ſufficienti itidem Poteſtati inſtructis, tam ſingulatim ac diviſim, quam aggregatim ac conjunctim, congrediendi et colloquendi, atque cum Ipſis de Pace firmâ et ſtabili, ſincerâque Amicitiâ et Concordiâ quantocius reſtituendis, conveniendi et concludendi, eaque omnia quæ ita conventa et concluſa fuerint, pro Nobis et Noſtro Nomine ſubſignandi, ſuperque concluſis, Tractatum Tractatuſve vel alia Inſtrumenta quotquot et qualia neceſſaria fuerint, conficiendi

mutuóque tradendi, recipiendique, omniaque alia, quæ ad opus ſupradictum feliciter exequendum pertinent, tranſigendi, tam amplis Modo et Formâ, ac Vi Effectuque pari, ac Nos, ſi intereſſemus facere et præſtare poſſemus; Spondentes et in Verbo Regio Noſtro promittentes, Nos omnia et Singula quæcunque à dictis Noſtris Plenipotentiariis, conjunctim vel ſeparatim, tranſigi et concludi contigerint, grata, rata, et accepta omni meliori modo habituros, neque paſſuros unquam, ut in toto vel in parte a quopiam violenter aut ut iis in contrarium eatur.

In quorum omnium majorem Fidem et Robur hiſce præſentibus manû Noſtrâ Regiâ Signatis Magnum Noſtrum Britanniarum Sigillum appendi Fecimus.

Quæ dabantur in Palatio Noſtro Divi Jacobi Die primo Menſis Auguſti, Anno Domino Milleſimo Octingenteſimo Sexto Regnique Noſtro Quadrageſimo Sexto.

(Tranſlation.)

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treaſurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. To all and ſingular to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Greeting!

The

The Flames of War having already raged too long in the different Quarters of the World, it is the more incumbent upon Us to re-eſtabliſh the publick Tranquillity by putting an End to ſo many Quarrels and Controverſies, We have therefore judged it expedient to inveſt certain fit Perſons with full Powers on Our Part for the better carrying on this great Undertaking.

Know therefore, that We, repoſing eſpecial Truſt in the Fidelity, Diligence, Judgment, Perſpicuity, and Experience of Our right truſty and well-beloved James, Earl of Lauderdale, and of Our truſty and well-beloved Francis Seymour Eſquire, commonly called Earl of Yarmouth, have nominated, conſtituted, and appointed them, as by theſe Preſents We do nominate, conſtitute, and appoint them Our true, certain, and undoubted Procurators, Commiſſioners, and Plenipotentiaries: Giving to them conjointly or ſeparately, all and all Manner of Power, Faculty, and Authority, together with general as well as ſpecial Orders, (ſo that the general do not derogate from the ſpecial, nor on the contrary), for Us and in Our Name to meet and confer with the Miniſters, Commiſſioners, or Plenipotentiaries of any other Princes or States whatſoever, who may be intereſted therein, whether Our Enemies or Our Allies, furniſhed with ſufficient Powers for that Purpoſe, as well ſingly and ſeparately, as aggregately and conjointly, and to conſult and agree with them for the ſpeedy Reſtoration of a ſincere Friendſhip

ſhip and Amity, and of a firm and laſting Peace; and for Us and in Our Name to ſign all ſuch Matters and Things as ſhall be agreed upon and concluded on the Premiſes, and to form ſuch Treaty or Treaties or any other Inſtruments as ſhall be neceſſary, and mutually to deliver and receive the ſame in Exchange, and to do and perform all ſuch Acts, Matters, and Things, as may be in any way proper and conducive to the Purpoſes above mentioned, in as full and ample a Manner and Form, and with the like Validity and Effect, as We Ourſelf if We were preſent could do and perform; engaging and promiſing, on Our Royal Word, that We will accept, ratify, and confirm, in the moſt effectual Manner, all ſuch Acts Matters, and Things as ſhall be ſo tranſacted and concluded by Our ſaid Plenipotentiaries, conjointly or ſeparately, and that we will never ſuffer any Perſon to violate the ſame in Whole or in Part, or to act contrary thereto.

In Teſtimony and Confirmation of all which We have cauſed Our Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to be affixed to theſe Preſents ſigned with Our Royal Hand.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this Firſt Day of Auguſt in the Year of Our Lord One thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and of Our Reign the Forty-ſixth.

No. 35.

COPY of a Diſpatch from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, Auguſt 9, 1806.—Received Auguſt 13.

Sir, Paris, Auguſt 9th, 1806.

THINKING it unneceſſary to ſend a Courier to England with the Details of the mere Matters of Form which neceſſarily took place after Lord Lauderdale's Arrival, we have delayed Writing till there appeared ſomething of Importance to communicate to you.

We have now to inform you, that Lord Lauderdale, having exhibited his Powers, and delivered a Copy in the cuſtomary Form, our firſt Meeting with General Clarke, the Plenipotentiary of the French Government, took place at his Houſe, on Thurſday 7th Auguſt at Noon.

Our Converſation commenced by General Clarke's obſerving that as Lord Lauderdale had juſt arrived from London, with full Inſtructions from His Majeſty, he had probably ſomething new to communicate.

Lord Lauderdale in ſubſtance replied, that it was his Wiſh before intermeddling with the Negotiation now pending, diſtinctly to recall to the Recollection of General Clarke what had already paſſed between His Majeſty and the Government of France, and at once preciſely to ſtate the only

Footing

Footing on which His Majeſty could conſent to treat. To effect this Object, he informed General Clarke, that he had prepared a Note (marked A.) which he begged to deliver to him as Official.

General Clarke read the Note twice with great Attention, and afterwards placed it in his Portfolio, ſaying that he muſt take it *ad referendum.*

Very little paſſed at this Meeting ſufficiently intereſting to merit being detailed; the General objected to the Practice he apprehended Lord Lauderdale meant to introduce of conducting the Negotiation by Writing; and ſaid he was afraid the Emperor would regard it as a Means of endleſs Delay, if a Note was to be delivered upon every inſignificant Queſtion which it might be neceſſary to diſcuſs. The Reply conſiſted merely in ſtating the Diſtinction betwixt delivering a written Note for the Purpoſe of at once bringing to a Point the Baſis on which the Negotiation was to be conducted, and reſorting on every trivial Occaſion to that Practice. The firſt, it was contended muſt accelerate; the latter, it was admitted, would delay the Negotiation; and it would be therefore carefully avoided, as it was His Majeſty's Wiſh that no Delay ſhould take place.

General Clarke, with ſomething like an Inſinuation that an unfair Advantage was taken by the Government of Great Britain, announced that as there had been Two Plenipotentiaries appointed by His Majeſty, it was the Emperor's Intention to

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do the ſame, and that the Name of the Perſon ſelected would be communicated to us.

It is proper to ſtate, that in the Courſe of this Converſation Lord Yarmouth recalled to General Clarke's Recollection, that in all the Interviews he had had with him, he uniformly ſtated the *uti poſſidetis* as the only Baſis upon which he could poſſibly treat. General Clarke in Reply ſaid, that he could make no Anſwer to what Lord Yarmouth ſtated, without alluding to Converſations which he affected to conſider as looſe, calling them "(*a*) des romans politiques;" at the ſame Time by his Silence he clearly admitted what Lord Yarmouth moſt diſtinctly ſtated.

Our firſt Interview terminated with an Appointment to meet at Lord Lauderdale's Apartments on Friday the 8th at Twelve o'Clock, the General obſerving that it might be perhaps neceſſary to put off the Appointment, as he wiſhed to have full Time to conſider the Note which had been delivered, and as the new Plenipotentiary might wiſh to have an Opportunity carefully to read the Correſpondence that hitherto had taken place. He promiſed at the ſame Time if this was the Caſe, to give us Notice by Writing in the Morning.

On Friday the 8th at Eleven o'Clock the Incloſures (marked B. and C.) were left at Lord Lauderdale's Apartments, and an Anſwer was ſent to General Clarke, ſtating that an Appointment had

(*a*) Political Romances.

been

been made by Lords Lauderdale and Yarmouth to receive the Turkiſh Ambaſſador at Four o'Clock, and requeſting that the Meeting ſhould take place on Saturday the 9th at Noon.

General Clarke and Monſieur Champagny, Miniſter of the Interior, the newly appointed Plenipotentiary, afterwards put off this Meeting till Four o'Clock To-day, as the latter was obliged to attend the Emperor's Privy Council at St. Cloud.

Late on Friday Night Lord Yarmouth received the Anſwer to the Note delivered by Lord Lauderdale, a Copy of which (marked D.) is incloſed, to which Lord Lauderdale and Lord Yarmouth immediately returned the Anſwer, alſo incloſed, (marked E.).

General Clarke and M. Champagny came to the Meeting appointed at Four 'Clock, and a Converſation took place which laſted for upwards of Two Hours. Into the Details of this it is impoſſible now to enter. The general Object of it was to engage Lord Lauderdale to depart from the Baſis which he had inſiſted ſhould be recognized, to prevail upon him to conſult his Government, or to take Ten or Fifteen Days for Conſideration; but it terminated by Lord Lauderdale's declaring that the laſt Note was to be conſidered as a Prelude to his demanding Paſſports, for which he ſhould apply to M. Talleyrand in the Courſe of the Evening.

The Letter, a Copy of which (marked F.) is incloſed, was diſpatched to M. Talleyrand Half an Hour after

after the Departure of the Plenipotentiaries, and it appears highly improbable that any Propoſition ſhould be made which can alter our Reſolution of leaving France, the Moment the Paſſports arrive.

We have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.
YARMOUTH.

Firſt Incloſure (A.)

COPY of a Note delivered by the Earl of Lauderdale to General Clarke on the 7th of Auguſt 1806.

Paris, le 7 Août 1806.

LE Souſſigné Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Britannique, avant d'entrer ſur la négociation préſentement pendante, entre Son Souverain et la Cour de France, le juge néceſſaire de retracer brievement les circonſtances qui l'ont ameneé. En même tems il croit qu'il convient au Caractère de Franchiſe et de Sincérité, lequel, comme Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Britannique, il s'eſt réſolu de ſoutenir conſtamment, de déclarer, comme la ſeule baſe ſur laquelle il peut conſentir à négocier, le Principe que la France elle-même a énoncé originairement, auſſi bien que de définir la nature de la diſcuſſion dans laquelle il eſt prêt à entrer.

Le Langage fort et énergique dans lequel le Gouvernement de France exprimoit, il y a quelques mois, ſon deſir de la Paix, pendant qu'il inſpi-

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roit à Sa Majeſté une confiance dans la véritable ſincérité du déſir de la Cour de France, ne lui laiſſoit que le regret que la propoſition de traiter avec elle, ſéparemment de ſes Alliés, paroiſſoit empêcher et la France et l'Angleterre de profiter de cette heureuſe diſpoſition de leurs Gouvernement reſpectifs; comme alors il etoit impoſſible à Sa Majeſté, conformement à la bonne foi qu'elle a toujours manifeſteé, de traiter autrement que conjointement avec Son Allié L'Empereur de Ruſſie.

Depuis ce tems la, quand Sa Majeſte a trouvé que des circonſtances, qu'il n'eſt pas néceſſaire de détailler ici, lui permettoient de traiter ſéparemment, c'etoit avec bien du plaiſir qu'elle reçevoit la propoſition de traiter généralement ſur la Baſe de *uti poſſidetis*, qu'on devoit obſerver ſcrupuleuſement, excepté dans le cas d'Hanovre, qu'on ſe propoſoit de céder à Sa Majeſté en entier.

Il eſt vrai que cette propoſition n'etoit faite, ni directement, ni par le canal d'un Miniſtre accredité : de ſon authenticité pourtant on ne pouvoit avoir le moindre doute.

Indépendamment de l'Autorité qu'elle reçevoit du caractere de la perſonne employeé pour la communiquer, il ſembloit qu'elle s'accordoit parfaitement, avec ce qui avoit été annoncé précedemment : " L'Empereur n'a rien à deſiré de ce que poſſède " l'Angleterre," (un aveu fait au commencement de la correſpondence entre les deux Cours) etoit un prélude naturel d'une telle propoſition.

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Sa Majeſté regardoit la ceſſion d'Hanovre comme un témoignage de l'eſprit de Juſtice dans lequel la propoſition avoit éte conçue, parceque cet Electorat, quoique occupé ſur une identité ſuppoſeé d'interêts et de méſures, n'entroit en effet pour rien dans les differends qui occaſionnoient la guerre preſente, et Elle a vu, dans le principe juſqu'alors reconnu comme la Baſe générale de Négociation, une baſe particulierèment adapteé aux ſituations rélatives des deux Parties, ce qu'elle jugeoit être preuve que la France etoit tout auſſi ſincèrement diſpoſeé que la Grandé Brétagne, de mettre fin à un ordre de choſes également préjudiciable aux intérêts des deux pays.

En effet il paroiſſoit à Sa Majeſté, être le ſeul principe, ſur lequel une Négociation pouvoit probablement etre meneé à une heureuſe concluſion. De la nature des intérêts des Parties qui y participoient, il y avoit peu d'eſpérance qu'aucun arrangement ſatisfaiſant pourroit être fait, en manière de reſtitution réciproque, en rendant leurs acquiſitions reſpectives, tandis que, de l'autre Coté, le Principe de *uti poſſidetis* ſe préſentoit naturellement, comme le mode de mettre fin aux hoſtilités malheureuſes entre les deux Nations, dont toutes les deux ſont en poſſeſſion de conquêtes étendues et importantes en territoire et influence, la France ſur le Continent de l'Europe, et la Grande Brétagne dans d'autres parties du Monde.

A Sa Majeſté cette verité paroiſſoit encore plus frappante, en ſe repréſentant, que toutes les

deux Nations jouiſſoient dans leurs acquiſitions reſpectives, d'un etat de poſſeſſion, lequel ne pourra guères ſouffrir de changemens importants par la continuation de la guerre; la ſupériorité des Forces Navales de la Grande Brétagne, n'étant, ſelon toutes les apparences, pas moins fermement établie ſur mer, que celle des armeés de France ſur le continent l'Europe.

C'etoit ſous l'impreſſion que ces ideés produiſoient naturellement, que Sa Majeſté, ſans héſiter, accepta la propoſition de traiter ſur le Principe de *uti poſſidetis*, avec la réſervation duë à la Connection et au Concert, qui ſubſiſtoient avec L'Empereur de Ruſſie; et comme une preuve de Sa ſincérité, Elle choiſit la perſonne par laquelle cette communication a été faite, pour annoncer l'alacrité avec laquelle elle a accédé a la Baſe propoſée pour conclure un traité.

Le Souſſigné n'a nulle diſpoſition de cacher la ſatisfaction que Sa Majeſté avoit ſentie dans ces perſpectives heureuſes de rendre promptement les Benédictions de la Paix à ſes Sujets ſur des Principes juſtes et équitables et qui ſont conformes à l'honneur de Sa Couronne; ni le regret qu'Elle a éprouvé, quand, preſqu'au moment même où l'acceſſion de Sa Majeſté au Principe offert à Son Acceptation fut annonceé, ce principe etoit abandoné ſubitement par la demande de l'Evacuation et de la Reddition de Sicile; une demande, laquelle juſqu'ici n'a été modifieé que par des projêts d'indemnite

demnité pour Sa Majeſté Sicilienne, qui paroiſſent inſuffiſants et inadmiſſibles.

Cette demande ſi incompatible avec les Principes avoués ſur leſquels les deux Parties traiteront, etoit de ſoi même ſuffiſante pour mettre fin à la Négociation, mais l'anxiété de Sa Majeſté Le Roi de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande de concourir avec Son Allié l'Empereur de Ruſſie, et d'aſſurer à ſes ſujets les Bénédictions de la Paix, l'a perſuadé de reçevoir toute propoſition nouvelle pour procurer à Sa Majeſté Sicilienne, en échange de la Sicile, un équivalent réel et ſatisfaiſant, lequel devroit obtenir le conſentement de ce Souverain.

Aucune propoſition ſatisfaiſante de cette nature n'ayant encore été faite, le Souſſigné doit déclarer, qu'il ne peut pas conſentir à traiter autrement que ſur le Principe de *uti poſſidetis*, comme originairement propoſé à Son Souverain par la Cour de France: En même tems il ſouhaite qu'il ſoit bien entendu, que l'adoption de ce Principe ne l'empêchera pas, ni d'ecouter à une indemniſation juſte et ſuffiſante à Sa Majeſté Sicilienne pour la Ceſſion de Sicile, ni d'accepter quelque propoſition pour l'échange de territoire entre les deux Parties contractantes ſur des Principes juſtes et égaux, et tels qu'ils puiſſent tendre à l'avantage reciproque des deux Pays.

Le Souſſigné conçoit bien que depuis que l'*uti poſſidetis* a été propoſé par la Cour de France, la Paix a été conclue entre la France et l'Empéreur de Ruſſie, et que par conſéquent la Situation rélative

entre les deux pays n'eſt plus la meme ; mais au contraire il doit auſſi obſerver, que depuis ce tems là la France a acquis de nouveaux Avantages par les Changemens étendus qu'elle a faits dans la Conſtitution de l'Empire Germanique, un Arrangement, dont la prévention a été ſoumiſe par elle à la Cour de la Grande Brétagne comme un motif puiſſant pour la concluſion immédiate de la Paix, ſur la Baſe d' *uti poſſidetis*. Si donc ce principe paroiſſoit juſte auparavant, il ne peut pas manquer à préſent, ſelon ſes propres vues de l'objet, d'etre encore plus favorable à ſes intérêts qu'à ceux de l'Empire Britannique.

Le Souſſigné le juge en meme tems néceſſaire d'obſerver, que quoique la France puiſſe avoir d'autres vues importantes ſur le Continent de l'Europe, Sa Majeſté le Roi de la Grande Brétagne et de l'Irlande peut bien juſtement avoir la perſpective, dans d'autres parties du monde, d'une importance infinie au Commerce et à la Puiſſance de ſon Empire, et conſéquemment qu'il ne peut pas, conformément ni aux intérêts de Son Peuple, ni à l'honneur de Sa Couronne, négocier ſur aucun Principe d'infériorité, ni déclaré ni ſuppoſé. Il ne peut traiter ſur aucun autre pied que ſur l'hypothèſe, que la continuation des hoſtilités eſt également dèſavantageuſe à toutes les deux Parties. Il ne peut y avoir aucune raiſon de ſuppoſer que les conquètes que Sa Majeſté ſe propoſe de garder par la Paix, pourroient lui être remportées par la Guerre ; et le Souſſigné doit ſuppoſer, que a meilleure preuve

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de l'Equité des Baſes ſur leſquelles il ſe propoſe de traiter, ſe trouve dans le fait, qu'elles ont été propoſées par la France, à la prémière ouverture de ces Communications entre les deux Gouvernemens, qui ont amené la Miſſion dont ſon Souverain l'a chargé conjointement avec le Comte de Yarmouth.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.

(Tranſlation)

Paris, 7th Aug. 1806.

THE Underſigned Plenipotentiary of His Britannick Majeſty, previous to entering upon the Negotiation actually pending between his Sovereign and the Court of France, thinks it neceſſary briefly to retrace the Circumſtances in which it originated. At the ſame Time, he conceives it conſiſtent with that Character of Openneſs and Sincerity, which, as His Britannick Majeſty's Plenipotentiary, he is determined invariably to ſupport, to declare the only Baſis upon which he can conſent to treat, to be the Principle which France herſelf originally laid down; and to define the Nature of the Diſcuſſion into which he is about to enter.

The ſtrong and energetick Language in which the French Government, a few Months ſince, expreſſed its Deſire for Peace, whilſt it inſpired His Majeſty with Confidence in the real Sincerity of the Wiſhes of the Court of France, left him only to

regret that the Propoſal of treating with His Majeſty ſeparately from his Allies, appeared to prevent both France and England from profiting by that happy Diſpoſition of their reſpective Governments; it being at that Time impoſſible for His Majeſty, conformably with the good Faith which He has ever evinced, to treat otherwiſe than conjointly with His Ally the Emperor of Ruſſia.

Since that Time, His Majeſty having found that Circumſtances which it is unneceſſary to detail here, permitted His Majeſty to negotiate ſeparately: He received with great Pleaſure, the Propoſal of treating generally, upon the Baſis of *uti poſſidetis*, which was to be ſcrupulouſly obſerved except in the Caſe of Hanover, which was propoſed to be ceded to His Majeſty with all its Dependencies.

It is true, that this Propoſal was not made either directly, or through the Channel of an accredited Miniſter: of its Authenticity, however, no one could entertain the ſmalleſt Doubt.

Independently of the Authority which it derived from the Character of the Perſon employed to communicate it, it ſeemed to agree completely with what had been previouſly announced. For "The "Emperor deſires nothing that England poſſeſſes," (an Avowal made at the Commencement of the Correſpondence between the two Courts) was a natural Prelude to ſuch a Propoſal.

His Majeſty regarded the Ceſſion of Hanover as a Proof of the Spirit of Juſtice in which the Propoſal was conceived; becauſe this Electorate, although

although occupied on account of a ſuppoſed Identity of Intereſts and of Meaſures, in Fact had no Relation whatever with the Diſputes which produced the preſent War; and His Majeſty ſaw in the Principle hitherto acknowledged as the general Baſis of Negotiation, a Baſis peculiarly adapted to the relative Situations of the two Parties, which he conſidered a Proof that France was as ſincerely diſpoſed as Great Britain to put an End to an Order of Things, equally prejudicial to the Intereſts of both Countries.

In fact it appeared to His Majeſty to be the only Principle upon which it was probable that a Negotiation could be brought to a ſucceſsful Iſſue. From the Nature of the Intereſts of the Parties engaged in it, there was but little Hope that any ſatisfactory Arrangement could be made on the Ground of reciprocal Reſtitution, by giving up their reſpective Acquiſitions; whilſt, on the other Hand, the Principle of *uti poſſidetis* naturally preſented itſelf, as the Mode of terminating the unfortunate Hoſtilities between the two Nations, both of whom were in Poſſeſſion of Conqueſts extenſive and important in point both of Territory and of Influence; France on the Continent of Europe, and Great Britain in other Parts of the World.

This Truth appeared ſtill more ſtriking to His Majeſty, upon reflecting that the State of Poſſeſſion in which the two Nations held their reſpective Acquiſitions could ſcarcely ſuffer any important Change by the Continuance of the War; the Superiority of the Naval Force of Great Britain being,

according to all Appearance, not leſs firmly eſtabliſhed on the Seas, than that of the Armies of France on the Continent of Europe.

It was under the Impreſſion which theſe Ideas naturally produced, that His Majeſty accepted, without Heſitation, the Propoſal of treating upon the Principle of *uti poſſidetis*, with the Reſervation due to the Connection and the Concert that ſubſiſted with the Emperor of Ruſſia; and, as a Proof of his Sincerity, His Majeſty fixed upon the Perſon by whom the Communication had been made, to announce the Readineſs with which He had acceded to the Baſis propoſed for the Concluſion of a Treaty.

The Underſigned is by no Means diſpoſed to conceal the Satisfaction His Majeſty derived from theſe happy Proſpects of ſpeedily reſtoring to his Subjects the Bleſſings of Peace, upon juſt and equitable Principles, ſuch as were conformable to the Honour of his Crown; nor the Regret which His Majeſty felt, when, almoſt at the very Moment of His declaring His Acceptance of the Propoſal that had been made to Him, it was ſignified that this Principle was ſuddenly abandoned by the Demand of the Evacuation and Ceſſion of Sicily; a Demand which has hitherto been modified merely by Projects of Indemnity for his Sicilian Majeſty, which appear to be totally inadequate and inadmiſſible.

This Demand, ſo incompatible with the avowed Principles upon which the Two Powers were treating,

ing, was in itſelf ſufficient to put an End to the Negotiation; but the Anxiety of His Majeſty the King of Great Britain and Ireland to concur with His Ally the Emperor of Ruſſia, and to ſecure to His Subjects the Bleſſings of Peace, induced Him to receive any new Propoſal for obtaining for his Sicilian Majeſty, in Exchange for Sicily, a real and ſatisfactory Equivalent, ſuch as that Sovereign ſhould conſent to accept.

No ſatisfactory Propoſal of this Nature having yet been made, the Underſigned muſt declare that he cannot conſent to treat upon any other Principle than that of the *uti poſſidetis*, as originally propoſed to His Sovereign by the Court of France: At the ſame Time He is deſirous it ſhould be well underſtood, that the Adoption of this Principle will not prevent Him either from liſtening to any juſt and adequate Indemnification to his Sicilian Majeſty for the Ceſſion of Sicily, or from accepting any Propoſition for the Exchange of Territory between the Two Contracting Parties, upon juſt and equal Principles, ſuch as may tend to the reciprocal Advantage of the two Countries.

The Underſigned is well aware that ſince the *uti poſſidetis* was propoſed by the Court of France, Peace has been concluded between France and the Emperor of Ruſſia, and that, in conſequence, the relative Situation of the Two Countries is no longer the ſame; but, on the other Hand, he muſt alſo obſerve, that ſince that Time France has acquired freſh Advantages in conſequence of the extenſive Changes

Changes which ſhe has made in the Conſtitution of the German Empire; an Arrangement, the preventing of which was repreſented by France to the Court of Great Britain as a powerful Motive for the immediate Concluſion of Peace on the Baſis of *uti poſſidetis*. If then this Principle formerly appeared juſt to France, it cannot fail at preſent, according to her own Views of the Subject, to be more favourable to her Intereſt than to thoſe of the Britiſh Empire.

The Underſigned thinks it at the ſame Time neceſſary to obſerve, that although France may have other important Views upon the Continent of Europe, His Majeſty the King of Great Britain and Ireland may very fairly form Views in other Parts of the World of infinite Importance to the Commerce and to the Power of His Empire, and conſequently that he cannot conformably with either the Intereſts of His People or the Honour of His Crown, negotiate upon any Principle of Inferiority either avowed or ſuppoſed. He can treat upon no other Footing than the Suppoſition, that the Continuance of Hoſtilities is equally diſadvantageous to both Parties. There can be no Reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Conqueſts which His Majeſty propoſes to retain by the Peace can be wreſted from Him by War; and the Underſigned is perſuaded that the beſt Proof of the Equity of the Conditions upon which he propoſes to treat, is to be found in the Fact, that they were propoſed by France herſelf at the firſt Opening of the Communications between

Two

Two Governments, which have led to the Miſſion with which His Sovereign has been pleaſed to entruſt him conjointly with the Earl of Yarmouth.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Second Incloſure (B.)

COPY of a Note from General Clarke to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Auguſt 8, 1806.

Paris le 8 Août 1806.

LE Général Clarke prie Leurs Excellences Meſſieurs les Comtes de Lauderdale et d'Yarmouth, de vouloir bien remettre a 4 heures après midi, la conférence qui devrait avoir lieu aujourd'hui à midi. Si l'heure de 4 heures eſt incommode pour leurs Excellences, le General Clarke les prie d'indiquer celle qui leur ſelle qui leur ſera agréable. Il ſe rendra chez my Lord Lauderdale avec ſon Excellence Monſieur de Champagny, Miniſtre de l'Intérieur, nommé par ſa Majeſté l'Empereur et Roi, ſon Plénipotentaire conjointement avec le Général Clarke, pour traiter de la paix avec la Grande Brétagne.

Le Général Clarke a l'honneur d'aſſurer Leurs Excellences Meſſieurs les Comtes de Lauderdale et d'Yarmouth de ſa haute Conſidération.

(Tranſlation.)

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, Auguſt 8, 1806.

GENERAL Clarke requeſts their Excellencies the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth will be pleaſed to poſtpone to Four o'Clock in the Afternoon the Conference which was fixed for 12 o'Clock. Should the Hour of Four be inconvenient to their Excellencies, General Clarke begs they will name one that will ſuit them. The General will wait upon Lord Lauderdale with His Excellency Monſieur de Champagny, Miniſter of the Interior, who has been appointed by His Majeſty the Emperor and King to be His Plenipotentiary conjointly with General Clarke, to negotiate a Peace with Great Britain.

General Clarke has the Honour of aſſuring their Excellencies the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth of his high Conſideration.

Third Incloſure (C.)

COPY of a Note from M. Talleyrand to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Auguſt 8, 1806.

My Lords, Paris le 8 Août 1806.

J'AI l'honneur d'informer Vos Excellences, que Sa Majeſté l'Empereur et Roi a jugé convénable d'adjoindre, en qualité de Miniſtre Plénipotentiaire, Monſieur de Champagny, ſon Miniſtre de

de l'intérieur, à la miſſion, qui juſqu' à ce jour, avoit été confiée ſeulement à Monſieur le Général Clarke, et que ces deux Miniſtres ſont également autoriſés à conférer avec Vos Excellences ſur le grand objêt de concilier la politique et les intérêts des deux Etats. Je me ſuis empreſſé de leur faire connaitre les intentions de Sa Majeſté, et je ne doute pas qu'ils ne s'entendent pour donner Cours dès aujourd'hui à la Négociation que Monſieur le Général Clarke a eu l'Avantage d'ouvrir avec Vos Excellences, et que Sa Majeſté eſpère autant qu'Elle deſire voir arriver à un reſultat également utile et honorable pour les deux peuples.

Je prie Vos Excellences d'agréer l'aſſurance de ma haute Conſidération.

(Signé) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince de Benevent.

(Tranſlation.)

My Lords, Paris, Auguſt 8, 1806.

I HAVE the Honour to inform your Excellencies, that His Majeſty the Emperor and King has judged it expedient to join Monſieur de Champagny, His Miniſter of the Interior, as additional Miniſter Plenipotentiary, to the Miſſion which hitherto had been entruſted ſolely to General Clarke, and that theſe two Miniſters are equally authorized to confer with Your Excellencies on the great Object of conciliating the Politics and the

the Intereſts of the two States. I loſt no Time in acquainting them with the Intentions of His Majeſty, and I doubt not they will concert Meaſures for the immediate Proſecution of the Negotiation which General Clarke has had the Honour to enter upon with your Excellencies, and which His Majeſty hopes as well as deſires to ſee terminate in a Reſult equally advantageous and honourable to both Nations.

I requeſt your Excellency to accept the Aſſurance of my high Conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

Fourth Encloſure (D.)

COPY of a Note from General Clarke to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Auguſt 8, 1806.

Paris, Auguſt 8th, 1806.

LE Souſſigné Miniſtre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté L'Empereur des François Roi d'Italie, a mis ſous les yeux de Son Gouvernement la Note remiſe hier par Son Excellence le Lord Lauderdale Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Britannique.

Sa Majeſté L'Emperçur des François Roi d'Italie, n'a peu qu'être péniblement affectée de voir qu'une Négociation qui a déja été l'objét de tant des pourparlers, qui a donné lieu à l'envoi de tant de Couriers de part et d'autre, qui etoit enfin

déjà

déjà conduite à Sa Maturité, ait ſoudainement retrogradé de maniere à preſenter des obſtacles, non dans la nature dés Stipulations, mais quant aux baſes mêmes d'aprés leſquelles cette Négociation fut ouverte.

La Cour de France s'eſt conſtamment refuſée à admettre dans une même Negociation les Cours d'Angleterre & de Ruſſie, et quelque déſir qu'ait Sa Majeſté l'Empereur des François Roi d'Italie de voir la Paix générale bientôt retablie, il n'eſt aucune conſideration qui eût pû le porter à violer ce principe de Sa politique. D'ailleurs les Négociations que la France avoit entamées à Peterſbourg avoit convaincu Sa Majeſté L'Empereur des François, Roi d'Italie, que le Cabinet Anglois ſe faiſoit illuſion ſur la Nature de Ses Rélations avec la Ruſſie.

Après pluſieurs mois de diſcuſſions le Cabinet de Londres céda ſur ce point et Son Excellence Le Comte de Yarmouth arriva publiquement à Calais, puis à Paris, pour traiter de la Paix. Il eut dès ſon arrivée dans cette Capitale des conférences avec Son Excellence Le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures, aprés lui avoir fait connoitre préalablement qu'il etoit duëment autoriſé par Son Gouvernement.

Depuis cette époque, la Ruſſie a conclu ſa Paix avec La France, Le Souſſigné a été nommé Miniſtre Plenipotentiaire pour traiter avec le Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Britannique, & ſa premiére démarche a été un échange de Ses pouvoirs avec

avec ceux de Son Excellence. Le Comte de Yarmouth, qu'il a dû croire, ainſi que le portent les Pleins Pouvoirs de Son Excellence, autoriſé à traiter, à conclure et à ſigner un Traité Definitif entre la France et Le Royaume Uni de La Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande.

De très fréquentes conférences, la plupart de pluſieurs heures, ont eu lieu depuis entre les deux Plénipotentiaires, qui de bonne foi de part & d'autre, s'appliquèrent à applanir les difficultés, et mirent de coté tout ce qui peut aigrir les eſprits ou embaraſſer et retarder inutilement la marche de la Négociation.

Au lieu de ſe remettre de part & d'autre, des notes plus ou moins adroites, mais qui éloignent plus qu'elles ne rapprochent du but qu'on veut atteindre, au lieu d'entâmer de ces controverſes écrites, non moins préjudicielles à l'humanité que les hoſtilités à main armée, et qui prolongent les malheurs des peuples ; au lieu ſurtout de négocier la paix comme on fait la guerre, les Plénipotentiaires eurent des conférences franches, dans leſquelles Sa Majeſté L'Empereur & Roi accorda tout ce qu' il peut accorder ſans perdre de vue la Dignité de Sa Couronne, Son Amour pour Ses peuples, et l'intérêt de Ses Alliés.

Jamais on ne reduira Sa Majeſté à d'autres ſacrifices.

La Marche que prend Son Excellence Le Comte de Lauderdale, nouveau Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Britannique, ne ſemble-t-elle pas annoncer

cer qu'une Multitude de Notes ne ſuffira même pas pourque les deux Gouvernement s'entendent? Et ne court-on pas évidemment le riſque, en adoptant une telle marche dont l'abus a été ſi manifeſte de nos jours, de s'entendre encore moins qu'on n'a fait juſqu'ici? Si l'on ne veut au contraire que créer des pièces qu'on puiſſe enſuite preſenter au Parlement de la Grande Bretagne, Sa Majeſté l'Empereur et Roi n'eprouve pas le même beſoin. C'eſt la Paix qu' il deſire: Cette paix également honorable pour La France, pour la Grande Bretagne et pour leurs Alliés, que le travail aſſidu et mutuel des Plenipotentiaires reſpectifs avoit rendue acceptable pour les deux Gouvernemens.

Cependant pour faire paroitre aux yeux de tous Son Amour pour la Juſtice et la Sincerité de Ses Sentimens pacifiques, et pour qu'on connoiſſe véritablement à qui l'on doit attribuer tout empêchement à la marche de la Négociation, Sa Majeſté L'Empereur des François a daigné permettre au Souſſigné de diſcuter ici la vaine queſtion rélative à la baſe de cette Négotiation deja avancée et ſur le point d'être terminée.

Dans la lettre écrite à Son Excellence Monſieur Fox le 1^er^ Avril par Son Excellence le Miniſtre François des Rélations Extérieures, ce Miniſtre annonça que Sa Majeſté l'Empereur des François adoptoit entièrement le principe expoſé dans la Depêche de Son Excellence Monſieur Fox du 26 Mars, et preſenté comme baſe de la Négociation:

" que la Paix propoſée doit être honorable pour " les deux Cours et pour leurs Alliés reſpectifs."

Dans ſa lettre du 2 Juin à Son Excellence Monſieur Fox, Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures alla plus loin : Il propoſa au Nom de Sa Majéſté l'Empereur des François Roi d'Italie d'établir pour baſes deux principes fondamentaux, le premier tiré de la lettre de Monſieur Fox du 26 Mars, ſavoir : " *que les deux Etats auront pour* " *objet que la Paix ſoit honorable pour eux et leurs* " *Alliés reſpectifs, en même tems que cette Paix* " *ſera de nature à aſſurer autant qu'ils le pour-* " *ront le repos futur l'Europe.*"

Le ſecond principe étoit " *une reconnoiſſance en* " *faveur de l'une et de l'autre Puiſſance de tout* " *droit d'intervention et de garantie pour les Affaires* " *Continentales et pour les Affaires Maritimes.*"

Telles ſont les baſes adoptées par le Gouvernement Britannique et convenues avec lui. Jamais il n'a pu venir dans la penſée de Sa Majeſté l'Empereur des François Roi d'Italie de prendre pour baſe de la Négociation l'*uti poſſidetis.*

Si telle eut été ſa penſée il eut gardé la Moravie, une partie de la Hongrie, la Styrie, la Carniole, la Croatie, toute l'Autriche ainſi que ſa Capitale. Trieſte et Fiume et le Littoral environnant ſeroient encore en ſa Puiſſance comme Gênes et Veniſe. Le Hanovre, Oſnabruck, et toutes les embouchures des grandes rivières du Nord de l'Allemagne ſeroient ſoumis à Son Empire, et certe

certes alors Sa Majeſté l'Empereur des François Roi d'Italie auroit pû ſans difficultés, laiſſer le Cap, Surinam, Tabago, Seint Lucie, Pondicherry, &c. au pouvoir de Sa Majeſté Britannique.

Quant à la Sicile, dans cette hypothèſe même, Sa Majeſté l'Empereur et Roi ne l'auroit pas laiſſée à Ses Ennemis : mais Sa Majeſté auroit penſé ſeulement que la conquête de cette Iſle auroit dû précéder l'ouverture des Négociations, et lorſque La Pruſſe et La Ruſſie ont, ou garanti ou reconnu les changemens arrivés dans le Royaume des Deux Siciles, doit on préſumer que l'Angleterre eût pû empêcher la conquête de la Sicile, qui n'eſt ſeparée du Continent que par un Canal de moins de deux mille Toiſes.

Et en ſuppoſant meme que le Cap, Surinam et autres poſſeſſions Hollandoiſes euſſent pu être définitivement detachées du Royaume de Hollande, n'eſt il pas certain que ſon exiſtence comme Nation devenoit impoſſible par cela ſeul, et que Son incorporation avec l'Empire François eut été la ſuite néceſſaire du refus qu' auroit fait l'Angleterre de lui reſtituer Ses Colonies ? Quel ſeroit en effet le moyen de maintenir une Nation qui n'auroit que des dettes, et à laquelle l'abſence abſolue de tout commerce ôteroit tout moyen de les payer ? Quelque choſe que puiſſent alléguer Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majeſté Britannique, il eſt impoſſible qu'ils ne ſoyent pas convaincus qu'il eſt extrèmemént différent pour la Grande Bretagne

de voir le Texel et l'embouchure du Rhin et de la Meuſe ſoumis aux Douannes Françoiſes, ou de les voir ſoumis à celles des Hollandois. Ainſi donc ſans la reſtitution de Ses Colonies la Holland deviendroit forcement une Province de l'Empire François, car en acceptant la Couronne de Hollande, le Prince Louis a déclaré formellement ſon intention d'y renoncer, ſi les Colonies Hollandoiſes n'etoient reſtituées à la Paix générale.

Que le Hanovre devienne en outre une Province de la France, que Trieſte, Fiume et leur territoire deviennent également des Provinces du Royaume d'Italie, et que la Grande Bretagne garde en compenſation le Cap, Surinam, Malta, et Pondicherry, &c. La France y conſentira et le grand principe d'*uti poſſidetis* ſera appliqué dans toute ſon etendue pour le preſent et à l'avenir.

Que le Nouveau Miniſtre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Britannique trouve dans l'hiſtoire du Monde une Négociation terminée d'après l'*uti poſſidetis* entre deux grands Peuples ?

Qu'il examine ſi l'*uti poſſidetis* n'appartient pas plutot à une Armiſtice qu'à une Paix ?

Il eſt impoſſible de ne pas dire qu'en propoſant à la France l'*uti poſſidetis*, ſurtout dans les circonſtances actuelles, on a dû s'être formé une étrange idée du Caractère de l'Empereur Napoleon, et qu'il faut qu'on l'ait cru réduit à un ſingulier état d'abaiſſement et de détreſſe.

Mais

Mais en demandant l'*uti poſſidetis*, Son Excellence le Comte de Lauderdale, Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Britannique, ſans avoir égard au principe qu'il avance, veut cependant changer le deſtin d'un Etat Continental tout entier, lequel fourniſſoit vingt cinq mille hommes à l'Angleterre, et lui a fourni une partie des moyens qu'elle montra, dans la guerre de Sept Ans et même dans la guerre de la Revolution Françoiſe, aux Armées du Nord. Ainſi donc on veut l'*uti poſſidetis* pour ôter à la France tout ſon Commerce, tous ſes Etabliſſemens, et ruiner ſes Alliés ; mais on veut violer le principe de l'*uti poſſidetis* pour obliger la France à renoncer à ſes engagemens, à rompre ſes Traités, à diſſoudre enfin tout ſon Syſtème Continental ! N'eſt ce pas propoſer une paix mille fois plus déſaſtruſe que la plus longue guerre et des conditions capables d'exciter l'indignation de tous les François ! Quoi ! La France auroit vaincu toutes les Puiſſances ſoldées par l'Angleterre pendant la durée de Trois Coalitions, pour ſe voir impoſer des conditions auſſi injuſtes que deſhonorantes, malgré la modération et la généroſité qu'elle a montrées.

Son Excellence Monſieur Fox a propoſé lui même que " la Paix fût honorable pour les deux Cours " et pour leurs Alliés reſpectifs."

Sa Majeſté l'Empereur des François Roi d'Italie, ne pourroit regarder la Paix comme honorable, ſi par un de ſes conditions il devoit perdre un ſeul de Ses Sujets, et quelque peu importante que

puiſſe être la Colonie de Tabago, il ſuffit qu'elle ait fait partie de l'Empire François au moment où Sa Majeſté a pris les rênes de Gouvernement, pour qu'Elle ne ſigne jamais un Traité où l'alienation de cette Colonie ou de toute autre qui Lui appartient de la même manière, ſeroit compriſe. Aucun Anglois raiſonnable n'a pu ſe flatter du contraire, et dans ſa poſition, Sa Majeſté perdroit, ſi Elle y conſentoit, l'eſtime de tout ce qu'il y a de brave et de genéréux même chez ſes Ennemis.

Le Souſſigné eſt chargé de declarer que Sa Majeſté l'Empereur et Roi eſtime à deſhonneur la ſeule idée d'une Négociation baſée ſur l'*uti poſſidetis*. Elle eſt d'autant plus contraire à ſes principes que Sa Majeſté a reſtitué ſes conquêtes, et qu' Elle regneroit aujourd'hui ſur une population double de celle qui lui eſt ſoumiſe, ſi lors des Paix qu'Elle a faites à l'expiration des diverſes Coalitions elle avoit pris pour unique principe l'*uti poſſidetis*.

Le Souſſigné eſt également chargé de declarer, que les ſeules baſes de Négociation que Sa Majeſté l'Empereur et Roi veuille adopter, ſont celles propoſées en partie par Son Excellence Monſieur Fox, contenues dans la lettre qui lui a été addreſſée le 2 Juin, par le Miniſtre des Relations Extérieures, et rappellée dans le douzieme Paragraphe de la preſente Note.

Sa Majeſté l'Empereur des François Roi d'Italie, n'exige de la Grande Bretagne rien qui ſoit contraire aux intérêts de Ses Alliés. Elle doit s'attendre

s'attendre qu'on n'exigera d'Elle-même rien de contraire aux interets de Ses propres Alliés.

Le Souſſigné eſt chargé d'ajouter qu'il ſe refère à tout ce qui avoit été preparé par les efforts mutuels de Son Excellence le Comte de Yarmouth et du Souſſigné.

Si la Paix ne ſe retablit pas, ce n'eſt pas la France qui pourra être accuſée d'avoir changé, mais l'Angleterre; quoique la Paix entre la France et la Ruſſie, et d'autres événemens défavorables à la Grande Bretagne ayent eu lieu depuis que la Négociation a été entamée et preſque amenée à ſa Concluſion, de concert avec Son Excellence le Comte de Yarmouth.

Le Souſſigné ſaiſit cette occaſion d'aſſurer Leurs Excellences les Comtes de Lauderdale et Yarmouth de ſa haute Conſidération.

(Signé) CLARKE.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, Auguſt 8th, 1806.

THE Underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary of His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, has laid before his Government the Note tranſmitted Yeſterday by his Excellency Lord Lauderdale, Plenipotentiary from His Britannic Majeſty.

His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, could not ſee without Pain, that a Negotiation which has already been the Subject of ſo

much Diſcuſſion, which has occaſioned the diſpatching of ſo many Meſſengers by both Parties, which was in a Word already brought to Maturity, ſhould have ſuddenly taken a retrograde Direction, ſo as to preſent Obſtacles founded, not in the Nature of the Stipulations, but on the very Ground on which that Negotiation was commenced.

The Court of France has conſtantly refuſed to admit in the ſame Negotiation, the Courts of England and Ruſſia, and whatever Deſire His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, may have, to ſee a general Peace ſhortly re-eſtabliſhed, no Conſideration could induce him to violate that Principle of his Policy. The Negotiations which France had commenced at Peterſburgh, had moreover convinced His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, that the Engliſh Cabinet deceived itſelf with reſpect to the Nature of its Relations with Ruſſia.

After ſeveral Months of Diſcuſſion, the Cabinet of London yielded this Point, and his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth arrived publickly at Calais, and afterwards at Paris, for the Purpoſe of treating for Peace. He had Conferences with his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs immediately after his Arrival in this Capital, having previouſly made known to him that he was duly authorized by his Government.

Since that Period, Ruſſia has concluded her Peace with France. The Underſigned has been appointed

pointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to negotiate with the Plenipotentiary of His Britannick Majeſty, and the firſt Step was an Exchange of his Powers with thoſe of his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth, whom he was bound to believe, as is expreſſed in his Excellency's Full Powers, authorized to negotiate, conclude, and ſign a Definitive Treaty between France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Very frequent Conferences, moſt of them of ſeveral Hours, have ſince taken place between the Two Plenipotentiaries, who, with good Faith on both Sides, endeavoured to do away the Difficulties, and put aſide every Thing that could have tended to irritate their Minds, or to embarraſs and unneceſſarily retard the Progreſs of the Negotiation.

Inſtead of tranſmitting to each other Notes, more or leſs ingenuous, but which rather remove than approximate the Object which it is wiſhed to attain; inſtead of beginning thoſe written Controverſies, which are not leſs injurious to Humanity than open Hoſtilities, and which prolong the Miſeries of Nations; inſtead, above all Things, of negotiating Peace in the ſame Manner in which War is carried on, the Plenipotentiaries had free Conferences, in which His Majeſty the Emperor and King granted all which he could grant, without loſing Sight of the Dignity of his Crown, his Love for his People, and the Intereſt of his Allies.

His Majeſty will never be reduced to make further Sacrifices.

Does

Does not the Method taken by his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, the new Plenipotentiary on the Part of His Britannick Majeſty, appear to announce that a Multitude of Notes will not be ſufficient even to bring the Governments to an Underſtanding? And is not a Riſk evidently incurred, by adopting ſuch a Method, the Abuſe of which has been ſo manifeſt in our Recollection, of being ſtill further from a good Underſtanding than we have hitherto been? If, on the contrary, it is only wiſhed to form Documents which may hereafter be preſented to the Parliament of Great Britain, His Majeſty the Emperor and King has no ſimilar Inducement, it is Peace that he deſires; a Peace equally honourable for France, for Great Britain, and for their Allies, which the mutual and aſſiduous Labour of the reſpective Plenipotentiaries ſhall have rendered acceptable to both Governments.

Nevertheleſs, that his Love of Juſtice, and the Sincerity of his pacifick Sentiments may be manifeſt to every one, and that it may be truly known, to whom all Hindrance to the Progreſs of the Negotiation ought to be attributed, His Majeſty the Emperor of the French has deigned to permit the Underſigned to diſcuſs here the vain Queſtion relative to the Baſis of this Negotiation, which was already advanced and on the Point of being terminated.

In the Letter written to his Excellency Mr. Fox, on the 1ſt of April, by his Excellency the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, that Miniſter declared that

that His Majeſty the Emperor of the French entirely adopted the Principle ſet forth in the Diſpatch of his Excellency Mr. Fox, of the 26th March, and offered as the Baſis of the Negotiation: "That the propoſed Peace ought to be "honourable for the Two Courts, and for their "reſpective Allies."

In his Letter of the 2d June to his Excellency Mr. Fox, his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs went ſtill further; he propoſed in the Name of His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to eſtabliſh as a Baſis two fundamental Principles, the Firſt of them taken from Mr. Fox's Letter of the 26th March, namely: "That the Object of the two Powers ſhould be "a Peace Honourable to themſelves, and to their "reſpective Allies, at the ſame Time that this "Peace ſhould be of a Nature to inſure as far as "ſhould lie in their Power, the future Tranquillity "of Europe."

The Second Principle was, "An Acknowledge-"ment in favour of both Powers of the Right of "Interference and of Guarantee with regard to "Continental Affairs, and with regard to Maritime "Affairs."

Such was the Baſis adopted by the Britiſh Government, and agreed upon with it. It could never have entered into the Mind of His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to take the "*uti poſſidetis*" as the Baſis of the Negociation. If ſuch had been his Intention, he would

have

have kept Moravia, a Part of Hungary, Styria, Carniola, Croatia, the whole of Auſtria, as well as its Capital—Trieſte, and Fiume, and the ſurrounding Coaſt would ſtill be in his Power, as well as Genoa and Venice. Hanover, Oſnaburgh, and all the Mouths of the Great Rivers of the North of Germany would be ſubject to his Dominion; and, doubtleſs, His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, might then, without Difficulty, have left his Britannick Majeſty in Poſſeſſion of the Cape, Surinam, Tobago, St. Lucia, Pondicherry, &c.

As to Sicily, in this very Suppoſition His Majeſty the Emperor and King would not have left it to his Enemies; but His Majeſty would only have thought that the Conqueſt of this Iſland ſhould have preceded the Opening of the Negociations; and while Pruſſia and Ruſſia have either guarantied or recognized the Changes which have taken place in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, is it to be ſuppoſed that England could have prevented the Conqueſt of Sicily, which is ſeparated from the Continent only by a Channel of leſs than Two Thouſand Toiſes?

And even ſuppoſing that the Cape, Surinam, and other Dutch Poſſeſſions could have been finally detached from the Kingdom of Holland, is it not certain that its Exiſtence as a Nation would become from that very Cauſe impoſſible; and that its Incorporation with the French Empire would have been

been the neceſſary Conſequence of a Refuſal given by England to reſtore to it its Colonies? What, in fact, could be the Means of maintaining a Nation which would have nothing but Debts, and from which the total Deprivation of all Commerce would take away the Poſſibility of paying them? Whatever their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of His Britannick Majeſty may alledge, it is impoſſible that they ſhould not be convinced, that it is a very different Thing for Great Britain, to ſee the Texel and the Mouths of the Rhine and of the Meuſe in the Power of the French Revenue Officers, or to ſee them in the Power of the Dutch. Thus, therefore, Holland, without the Reſtitution of its Colonies, would neceſſarily become a Province of the French Empire; for, on accepting the Crown of Holland, Prince Lewis formally declared his Intention of renouncing it, if the Dutch Colonies were not reſtored at the general Peace.

Let Hanover become a Province of France; let Trieſte, Fiume, and their Territory likewiſe become Provinces of the Kingdom of Italy, and let Great Britain keep as a Compenſation, the Cape, Surinam, Malta, and Pondicherry, &c. France will conſent to it, and the great Principle *uti poſſidetis* will be applied in its full Extent, both as to the preſent and as to the future.

Let the new Miniſter Plenipotentiary of His Britannick Majeſty, point out in the Hiſtory of the World, a Negotiation terminated upon the Principle of the *uti poſſidetis* between two great Nations:

Let

Let him examine whether this Principle does not belong rather to an Armiſtice than to a Treaty of Peace? It is impoſſible not to ſay, that, in propoſing to France the *uti poſſidetis*, particularly under the preſent Circumſtances, a ſtrange Idea muſt have been formed of the Character of the Emperor Napoleon, and it muſt have been believed that he was reduced to a ſingular State of Humiliation and Diſtreſs.

But, in demanding the *uti poſſidetis*, his Excellency, the Earl of Lauderdale, Plenipotentiary from His Britannick Majeſty, without regard to the Principle which he advances, wiſhes to change entirely the Deſtiny of a continental State, which gave 25,000 Men to England, and furniſhed her with a Part of the Means which ſhe afforded in the Seven Years War, and even in the War of the French Revolution, to the Armies of the North. Thus, therefore, it is wiſhed to maintain the Principle of the *uti poſſidetis*, in order to deprive France of all her Commerce, and of all her Eſtabliſhments, and to ruin her Allies; but it is wiſhed to violate the Principle of the *uti poſſidetis*, in order to oblige France to renounce her Engagements, to break her Treaties; in a Word, to diſſolve her whole continental Syſtem! Is not this to propoſe a Peace a thouſand Times more diſaſtrous than the longeſt War, and Conditions calculated to excite the Indignation of every Frenchman? What! ſhall France have conquered all the Powers ſubſidized by England during three Coalitions, to ſee impoſed upon her

her Conditions as unjuſt as they are diſhonourable, notwithſtanding the Moderation and Generoſity which ſhe has ſhewn?

His Excellency Mr. Fox himſelf propoſed, that "the Peace ſhould be honourable to both Courts, "and to their reſpective Allies."

His Majeſty, the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, could not conſider the Peace as honourable, if, by One of its Conditions, he was to loſe a ſingle Subject, and of however little Importance the Colony of Tobago may be, it ſuffices, that it made Part of the French Empire at the Time His Majeſty took the Reins of the Government, to prevent his ever ſigning a Treaty in which the Alienation of that Colony, or of any other which belongs to him in the ſame Manner, ſhall be comprized. No reaſonable Engliſhman can have flattered himſelf with the contrary; and His Majeſty, in the Poſition in which he ſtands, would, by conſenting to it, loſe the Eſteem of every brave and generous Perſon, even among his Enemies.

The Underſigned is directed to declare, that His Majeſty the Emperor and King conſiders as a Diſgrace the very Idea of a Negotiation, founded on the *uti poſſidetis*. It is the more contrary to his Principles, inaſmuch as his Majeſty has reſtored his Conqueſts, and that he ſhould be now reigning over a Population the Double of that which he in fact governs, if, at the Concluſion of the Treaties of Peace which he made at the Expiration of the

ſeveral Coalitions, he had taken the *uti poſſidetis* for his only Principle.

The Underſigned is alſo directed to declare, that the only Conditions of Negotiation which His Majeſty the Emperor and King is willing to adopt, are thoſe propoſed in Part by His Excellency Mr. Fox, contained in the Letter which was addreſſed to him on the 2d of June by the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, and repeated in the Twelfth Paragraph of the preſent Note.

His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, requires nothing of Great Britain which can be contrary to the Intereſts of her Allies. He is entitled to expect that nothing will be exacted of him, which can be contrary to the Intereſts of his own Allies.

The Underſigned is directed to add, that he refers to what had been prepared by the mutual Efforts of his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth, and the Underſigned.

If Peace ſhall not be re-eſtabliſhed, it is not France who can be accuſed of having changed, but England: although Peace between France and Ruſſia, and other Events unfavourable to Great Britain have taken place ſince the Negociation was entered upon and nearly brought to a Concluſion, in Concert with his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth.

The

The Underſigned avails himſelf of this Opportunity to aſſure their Excellencies the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth of his high Conſideration.

(Signed) CLARKE.

Fifth Incloſure (E.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to General Clarke, dated Auguſt 9, 1806.

Paris, le 9 Août 1806.

LES Souſſignés Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majeſté Britannique ne croyent pas devoir ſe permettre d'entrer dans une Conſidération détaillée de la Note officielle qui vient de leur être rémiſe de la part de Son Excellence le General Clarke en date du 8 Août. D'après la Manière dont les différens Points qui font le Sujet de cette Note y ſont traités, il leur ſeroit impoſſible de les diſcuter avec ce Calme, et avec cet égard aux convenances qu'éxige le Caractère dont ils ſont révêtus de la part de leur Souverain; mais le Sujet de cette Note eſt d'une Nature ſi générale, et ſi étrangère à l'Objet immédiatement en queſtion, qu'il ſeroit parfaitement inutile de le prendre en Conſidération dans le Moment actuel.

Le Souſſigné Comte de Lauderdale, loin de penſer que la manière de diſcuter par écrit les Points fondamentaux d'une Négociation puiſſe augmenter

menter en aucune Façon la Difficulté de s'entendre, croit, au contraire, appercevoir déjà des Preuves manifeſtes de ſon Utilité, en ce que la Note officielle, préſentée par lui depuis ſon Arrivée, a amené la Négociation à un iſſu non equivoque, et a mis fin aux mal-entendus, ſans doute réels, qui ont eu lieu, et qui n'auroient jamais pu exiſter, ſi la même Methode avoit été adoptée dès le Commencement de la Négociation.

Le Souſſigné Comte de Yarmouth, ſe voit obligé de revenir ſur la manière dont il a été donné à entendre, qu'il ait débarqué à Calais révêtu d'un Caractère public pour traiter de la Paix. Il n'eſt venu que pour rendre en Perſonne, et de *vive voix*, la Réponſe à une communication qu'il avoit été prié de faire au Gouvernement Anglois, fondée ſur la Baſe de l'*uti poſſidetis*, d'après les Paroles ſuivantes de Son Excellence Monſieur de Talleyrand " Nous " ne vous demandons rien ;" accompagnées d'Aſſurances poſitives que la Réſtitution des Poſſeſſions Allemandes de Sa Majeſté n'éprouveroit aucun Reſiſtance. Le même Sentiment ſe trouve également exprimé dans la Lettre de Monſieur de Talleyrand à Monſieur Fox, en date du 1 Avril: " l'Empereur n'a rien à déſirer de ce que poſſède " l'Angleterre."

Le Comte de Yarmouth ſe croit également obligé de ne pas paſſer ſous Silence les Rémarques faites par Son Excellence le Général Clarke au ſujet des délais dans la Négociation, et de la fréquente Communication par Couriers. Les Réponſes de Sa Majeſté

Majeſté Britannique ont toujours été franches et promptes, et ſi le Nombre des Couriers a été conſidérable, il ne peut être attribué qu' à des Motifs étrangers à Sa Majeſté.

Les Souſſignés Comtes de Lauderdale et de Yarmouth, ne peuvent aucunement ſouſcrire à l'Opinion énoncée par Son Excellence le Général Clarke dans la dite Note, que la Négociation "ait "été entamée, et preſque amenée à ſa Concluſion" dans l'Intervalle qui s'eſt écoulé entre l'Epoque de la Connoiſſance officielle donnée par le Comte de Yarmouth de ſes Pleins-Pouvoirs, et l'Arrivée du Comte de Lauderdale : au contraire ils regardent cette Négociation comme ayant à peine commencé. Les Converſations auxquelles on a fait Alluſion ont conſiſté de la part les Plénipotentiaires François à faire des Demandes, que le Souſſigné Comte de Yarmouth a uniformément déclaré être inadmiſſibles ; et de la part de Lord Yarmouth à ſe retrancher dans les Bornes de l'*uti poſſidetis*, comme n'ayant aucune Inſtruction de la Part de ſon Gouvernement pour admettre d'autres Baſes de la Négociation ; Baſes ſuggérées par la France, dans la Communication faite par le Comte de Yarmouth et précédemment annoncées dans la Lettre de Monſieur de Talleyrand du 1 Avril.

Les Souſſignés Comtes de Lauderdale et de Yarmouth, croyent inutile de répeter ici les Motifs énoncés dans la Note officielle, préſentée par le Comte de Lauderdale, et qui ont fait régarder par

Sa Majeſté la Baſe de l'*uti poſſidetis*, propoſée par la France, comme ſuſceptible d'une Application particulière à l'Etat reſpectif des deux Pays. C'eſt pour eux un profond Sujet de regret, que par l'Abandon abſolu, et d'une maniére auſſi prononcée, de cette Baſe, de la part du Gouvernement François, l'Attente et les Eſpérances des deux Peuples ſe voyent entiérement fruſtrées.

Il ne reſte aux Comtes de Lauderdale et de Yarmouth qu' à déclarer, que Sa Majeſté toujours prête à écouter des Conditions de Paix juſtes et honorables, ſe repoſe avec Confiance ſur les Moyens que lui fourniſſent la Loyauté et l'Affection de ſes Sujets : Elle ne ſe prêtera jamais à des Propoſitions quelconques de négocier ſur des Baſes incompatibles avec l'Honneur de Sa Couronne, et les véritables Intérêts de ſes Sujets.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.
YARMOUTH.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 9th Auguſt 1806.

THE Underſigned Plenipotentiaries of His Britannick Majeſty cannot allow themſelves to enter into a detailed Conſideration of the Official Note, dated the 8th Auguſt, which has juſt been delivered to them on the Part of His Excellency General Clarke. From the Manner in which the different

different Points which form the Subject of this Note are treated, it would be impoſſible for them to diſcuſs them with that Calmneſs and that Regard to Propriety, which the Character with which their Sovereign has inveſted them, demands. But the Subject of this Note is of a Nature, ſo general and ſo foreign to the Object under Diſcuſſion, that it would be perfectly uſeleſs to take it into Conſideration at the preſent Moment.

The Underſigned the Earl of Lauderdale, far from thinking that the Manner of diſcuſſing in Writing the fundamental Points of a Negotiation can in any Shape increaſe the Difficulty of coming to an Underſtanding, is on the contrary of Opinion that he already perceives evident Proofs of its Utility, in as much as the official Note preſented by him ſince his Arrival has brought the Negociation to an unequivocal Iſſue, and has put an End to thoſe Miſunderſtandings, without doubt real, which have taken place, and which never could have occurred if the ſame Method had been adopted at the Commencement of the Negotiation.

The Underſigned the Earl of Yarmouth finds himſelf compelled to recur to the Manner in which it has been ſtated to him, that he landed at Calais inveſted with a publick Character to treat for Peace. He only came to give in Perſon and *vivâ voce*, the Anſwer to a Communication that he had been requeſted to make to the Engliſh Government, founded upon the Baſis of the *uti poſſidetis*, in

Conformity with the following Words of His Excellency M. Talleyrand: "We aſk nothing from "you;" accompanied with poſitive Aſſurances that the Reſtitution of the Poſſeſſions of His Majeſty in Germany would meet with no Oppoſition. The ſame Sentiment alſo recurs in the Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Fox of the Firſt of April in theſe Terms: "The Emperor covets nothing that "England poſſeſſes."

The Earl of Yarmouth feels himſelf under an equal Neceſſity of not paſſing over in Silence the Remarks made by his Excellency General Clarke, on the Subject of the Delays of the Negotiation and of the frequent Communication by Meſſengers. The Anſwers of His Britannick Majeſty have ever been frank and prompt; and if the Number of Meſſengers has been conſiderable, it can only be attributed to Motives foreign to the Wiſhes of His Majeſty.

The Underſigned the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, can by no Means ſubſcribe to the Opinion held out by his Excellency General Clarke in the ſaid Note, that the Negotiation "had "been begun and nearly brought to a Concluſion" in the Interval which elapſed between the Time when Lord Yarmouth officially communicated his Full Powers, and the Arrival of Lord Lauderdale; on the contrary, they conſider the Negotiation as having ſcarcely commenced. The Converſations to which Alluſion has been made, conſiſted, on the

Part

Part of the French Plenipotentiaries, in making Demands which the Underſigned the Earl of Yarmouth has uniformly declared to be inadmiſſible; and on the Part of Lord Yarmouth in keeping ſtrictly within the bounds of the *uti poſſidetis*, not having any Inſtructions on the Part of his Government to admit any other Conditions of Negotiation; Conditions ſuggeſted by France in the Communication made by the Earl of Yarmouth, and previouſly announced in M. Talleyrand's Letter of the 1ſt of April.

The Underſigned Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth think it unneceſſary in this place to repeat the Motives ſet forth in the official Note preſented by Lord Lauderdale, and which induced His Majeſty to conſider the Baſis of the *uti poſſidetis* propoſed by France peculiarly applicable to the reſpective Situation of the Two Countries. It is to them a Subject of deep regret that, by ſo abſolute and decided a Departure from that Baſis on the Part of the French Government, the Hopes and Expectations of the Two Nations muſt be entirely fruſtrated.

It only remains for the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to declare, that His Majeſty, ever ready to liſten to juſt and honourable Conditions of Peace, relies with Confidence upon the Means which He derives from the Loyalty and Affection of His Subjects. He will never liſten to any Propoſals of Negotiation whatſoever upon Terms in-

compatible with the Honour of His Crown and the real Intereſts of His Subjects.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.
YARMOUTH.

Sixth Incloſure (F.)

COPY of a Note from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to M. Talleyrand, dated Auguſt 9th, 1806.

Paris le 9 Août, 1806,
6 heures et demi P. M.

LES Prétentions miſes en avant par le Gouvernement François dans la Note officielle de Son Excellence Le General Clarke, ſi incompatibles avec la Baſe propoſée d'abord par le même Gouvernement, ne nous laiſſant d'autre alternative que celle de rétourner auprès de notre Gouvernement, Nous avons l'honneur de prier Votre Excellence de vouloir bien nous faire expédier les Paſſeports néceſſaires pour Nous et notre Suite.

Nous profitons de cette occaſion pour rénouveller à Votre Excellence les Aſſurances de la haute Conſidération avec laquelle, &c.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.
YARMOUTH.

(Tranſlation.)

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 9th Auguſt, 1806.—
Half paſt Six P. M.

THE Pretenſions brought forward by the French Government in the official Note of his Excellency General Clarke, ſo incompatible with the Baſis formerly propoſed by that Government, not leaving us any other Alternative than that of returning to England, we have the Honour to requeſt your Excellency to have the Goodneſs to ſend the neceſſary Paſſports for ourſelves and our Suite.

We avail ourſelves of this Opportunity of renewing to your Excellency the Aſſurances of our high Conſideration, &c.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.
YARMOUTH.

No. 36.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, Auguſt 11th, 1806.—Received Auguſt 13th.

Sir, Paris, 11th Auguſt, 1806.

IN our laſt Diſpatch of the 9th Inſtant, we had the Honour of informing you, that on that Evening we had applied for Paſſports to return to England, and alſo for a Paſſport for a Courier we intended to have diſpatched immediately.

We

We have only now to mention that, on Sunday at Eleven o'Clock, we ſent the Incloſure (marked A), renewing our Demand; and that this Morning, having received no Anſwer to either Application, the Incloſure, (marked B) was ſent to M. Talleyrand's Houſe, Ruë d'Anjou. The Courier Baſilico, who carried the Note, returned ſoon after to inform us, that he was directed at M. Talleyrand's Houſe to go to the Foreign Office where he accordingly went, but was told that no Communication would be received there till between Twelve and One.

We then begged of Mr. Goddard to go himſelf to the Foreign Office, and deliver the Letter; He found that the Clerks had only juſt arrived, and that M. Talleyrand was gone to St. Cloud, not to return till Four o'Clock.

At Half after Five we received from Meſſrs. Clarke and Champagny an official Note (marked C). Immediately upon the Receipt of this Note, we wrote the Incloſure (marked D) to M. Talleyrand, and received from him at Nine o'Clock an Anſwer (marked E), which is alſo incloſed.

The Incloſure (marked F) is the Reply to the official Note which we intend to ſend the Moment it can be copied.

Addition by the Earl of Yarmouth.

As the French Government has in every Inſtance admitted the Exactneſs of the Communications made by me, I beg Leave, in Addition to this Diſpatch,

Diſpatch, to remark that the Intention expreſſed to me by the French Government, as that which made them prefer communicating through my Channel rather than on Paper, was the expreſſing to His Majeſty's Government their Readineſs to reſtore His Majeſty's German Dominions *in toto*, but that for obvious Reaſons this could not be expreſſed on Paper till every other Condition of the Treaty ſhould be ſettled.

First Incloſure (A.)

COPY of a Note from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to M. Talleyrand, dated Auguſt 10th, 1806.

Paris, 10 Août 1806,
11 heures A. M.

LES Comtes de Lauderdale et de Yarmouth ont l'honneur de réitérer à Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures, la demande qu'ils ont eu l'honneur de lui faire hier à ſix heures et demi après midi, des paſſeports néceſſaires pour eux et pour leur ſuite, ainſi que d'un paſſeport pour un Courier qui l'attend pour partir.

(Tranſlation.)

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, Auguſt 10th, 1806.—
11 o'Clock, A. M.

THE Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth have the Honour to repeat to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, the Demand which they had the Honour to make to his Excellency Yeſterday, at Half paſt Six o'Clock in the Evening, of Paſſports neceſſary for them and their Suite, as well as of a Paſſport for a Meſſenger who is now waiting for it to proceed on his Journey.

Second Incloſure (B.)

COPY of a Note from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to M. Talleyrand, dated Auguſt 11th, 1806.

Monſieur, Paris, le 11 Août 1806, 10 heures A. M.

IL eſt de notre devoir de réitérer la demande déjà deux fois faite d'un paſſeport de Courier, et en même tems celle des paſſeports néceſſaires pour notre retour en Angleterre.

Nous croyons devoir auſſi remarquer à Votre Excellence que ces demandes furent faites avant-hier (Samedi) à ſix heures et demi du Soir; qu'elles furent renouvellées auprès de Votre Excellence hier (Dimanche) à onze heures, et que juſqu' à preſent nous n'avons reçu aucune réponſe à ces demandes.

Lorſque Votre Excellence ſe rappelle qu'il s'eſt paſſé

paſſé près de 24 heures depuis que nous nous ſommes adreſſés pour la ſeconde fois à Votre Excellence ; et que ſans parler de nos propres paſſeports nous nous ſommes vûs privés dans l'intervalle des Moyens d'envoyer un Courier en Angleterre. Elle ne peut qu'être entièrement perſuadée, que ſi nous nous abſtenons de toute remarque ſur un procedé auſſi extraordinaire et auſſi contraire aux uſages reçus, c'eſt par le deſir d'éviter, autant et auſſi longtems qu'il ſera poſſible, tout ce qui pouvoit occaſioner de l'aigreur, et changer la nature et le ton des communications qui ont eu lieu juſqu'à preſent entre les deux Gouvernements.

Nous prions Votre Excellence de vouloir bien agréer les aſſurances de la haute Conſideration avec laquelle nous ſommes.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.
YARMOUTH.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 11th Auguſt, 1806—
10 o'Clock A. M.

Sir,

IT is our Duty to repeat the Demand which we have already Twice made of a Paſſport for a Meſſenger, and of Paſſports for our Return to England.

We think it right alſo to remark to your Excellency, that theſe Demands were made the Day before Yeſterday (Saturday) at Half paſt Six

in

in the Evening; that they were renewed to your Excellency Yeſterday (Sunday) at 11 o'Clock, and that to the preſent Moment we have not received any Anſwer to them.

When your Excellency recollects that near Twenty-four Hours have paſſed ſince we addreſſed ourſelves for the Second Time to your Excellency, and that, to ſay nothing of our own Paſſports, we have been deprived in the Interval of the Means of ſending a Meſſenger to England, you muſt be perſuaded, that if we abſtain from all Remark upon a Proceeding ſo extraordinary and ſo contrary to the eſtabliſhed Uſages, it is from a Deſire to avoid as much and as long as poſſible, any Thing that may occaſion Animoſity, and change the Nature and Tone which have hitherto characteriſed the Communications between the Two Governments.

We requeſt your Excellency to accept the Aſſurances of the high Conſideration with which we remain, &c.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.
YARMOUTH.

Third

Third Incloſure (C.)

COPY of a Note from Meſſrs. Champagny and Clarke to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Auguſt 11th, 1806.

Paris, 11 Août 1806.

LES Souſſignés Miniſtres Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majeſté l'Empereur des François Roi d'Italie ont lû avec Attention la note en date du 9 Août que leur ont adreſſée Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majeſté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Brétagne et de l'Irlande, et dans laquelle ils propoſent encore l'*uti poſſidetis* comme baſe de la negociation.

Les Plénipotentiaires François ne ſavent s'ils doivent penſer que, de l'adoption de ce principe, il réſultât pour l'Angleterre le droit d'exiger du Gouvernement François, pour elle et ſes Alliés, toutes les réſtitutions à ſa bienſéance ſans qu'elle fut tenuë à aucune réſtitution envers la France et ſes alliés des Conquètes qu'elle a faites. Cette prétention ſeroit tellement extraordinaire qu'autant voudroit dire que la France ſignera toutes les conditions qu'il plaira aux Plénipotentiaires Anglois de rediger. Certes on ne peut penſer que telle ſoit réellement l'intention du Miniſtère Anglois. Il n'a pas envoyé des Plénipotentiaires uniquement pour exiger l'admiſſion d'une Baſe indeterminée qui les rendroit maitres de toutes les Conditions du Traité. Dans un etat de choſes auſſi obſcûr, les Plénipotentiaires François demand-

ent

ent des explications propres à les éclairer et à faire marcher la négotiation. Elles consistent à faire connoître quelles sont les conquêtes que l'Angleterre veut garder ; quelles sont celles qu'elle veut rendre à la France et à ses Alliés, et quelles sont les Conquêtes de la France dont elle desire la restitution. Alors se développera un Système de compensation, qui donnera une idée claire des principes et des intentions du Cabinet Britannique. Les Plénipotentiaires François sauront quels engagemens ils contractent par l'adoption de la Base qui leur est proposée Et certes ils ne peuvent consentir à cette adoption sans comprendre ce qui leur est demandé.

En posant le principe de l'*uti possidetis* les Plénipotentiaires Anglois auroient ils en vûe de proposer un moyen d'echange et de compensation ? dans ce cas l'Empereur l'adopte parcequ'il le trouve conforme aux deux principes déjà consentis de part et de autre dans les Lettres du Ministre François des Rélations Extérieures et du Secretaire d'Etat du Département Anglois des Affaires Etrangères.

1. Au principe posé par M. Fox dans sa lettre du 26 Mars dernier ; " que les deux parties " auront pour objèt que la paix soit honorable pour " toutes les deux et leurs alliés respectifs, et en " même tems de nature à assurer autant qu'elles " le pourront le repos futur de l'Europe."

2. Au principe joint au précedent par le Ministre des Rélations Extérieures, dans sa lettre

du

du 2 Juin ſuivant, le quel conſiſte *en une reconnoiſſance, en faveur de l'une et de l'autre Puiſſance, de tout droit d'intervention et de garantie pour les Affaires Continentales et pour les Affaires Maritimes.*

Les Soufſignés ſaiſiſſent cette occaſion de renouveller à Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majeſté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande l'Aſſurance de leur haute Conſideration.

(Signé) CHAMPAGNY.
CLARKE.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 11th Auguſt 1806.

THE Underſigned, Miniſters Plenipotentiary of His Majeſty the Emperor of the French King of Italy, have read with Attention the Note dated the 9th of Auguſt, addreſſed to them by their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of His Majeſty the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, in which they again propoſe the *uti poſſidetis* as the Baſis of the Negotiation.

The French Plenipotentiaries know not, whether, by the Adoption of this Principle, England would obtain the Right of exacting from the French Government for herſelf and her Allies, every Reſtitution which may ſuit her Convenience,

without

without being bound to make any Reſtitution to France and her Allies of the Conqueſts which ſhe has made. This Demand would be ſo extraordinary, that it would be equivalent to ſaying that France ſhould ſign all the Conditions which it may pleaſe the Engliſh Plenipotentiaries to commit to Writing. One cannot ſuppoſe that ſuch is really the Intention of the Engliſh Miniſtry. They have not ſent over Plenipotentiaries for the ſole Purpoſe of requiring the Admiſſion of an indefinite Baſis which would render them Maſters of all the Conditions of the Treaty. In a State of Things ſo obſcure the French Plenipotentiaries demand ſuch Explanations as may enable them to underſtand, and to proceed in the Negociation. Theſe conſiſt in making known what are the Conqueſts which England wiſhes to keep, what are thoſe which ſhe will reſtore to France and her Allies, and what Conqueſts of France ſhe requires to be reſtored. This will unfold a Syſtem of Compenſation, which may give a clear Idea of the Principles and Intentions of the Britiſh Cabinet. The French Plenipotentiaries will then know what Engagements they contract in adopting the Baſis which is propoſed to them; for they can certainly never conſent to this Adoption without knowing what is demanded of them.

In laying down the Principle of *uti poſſidetis*, have the Engliſh Plenipotentiaries had it in View to propoſe a Means of Exchange and of Compenſation?

tion? If this is their Meaning the Emperor adopts it, becauſe it appears to him conformable to the two Principles already agreed upon by both Parties, in the Letters of the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, and of the Engliſh Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, viz.

1ſt, To the Principle laid down by Mr. Fox in his Letter of the 26th March laſt, "that the Ob-"ject of both Parties ought to be that the Peace "ſhould be honourable for both, and their reſpec-"tive Allies; and at the ſame Time of a Nature to "inſure, as far as ſhould be in their Power, the "future Tranquillity of Europe."

2d, To the Principle ſubjoined to the preceding by the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, in his Letter of the 2d June following, which conſiſts of *an Acknowledgement, in favour of the Two Parties, of the full Right of Intervention and of Guaranty in Continental and in Maritime Affairs.*

The Underſigned take this Opportunity of renewing to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of His Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Aſſurance of their high Conſideration.

(Signed) CHAMPAGNY. CLARKE.

Fourth Enclosure (D.)

COPY of a Note from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to M. Talleyrand, dated August 11th, 1806.

Monsieur, Paris le 11 Août 1806.— 6 heures et demi P.M.

NOUS recevons à l'instant une Note signée par LL. EE. M. de Champagny et Monsieur le General Clarke, à laquelle dans toute autre Circonstance nous aurions repondû sur le champ.

Mais il est de notre devoir de remarquer en premier lieu à Votre Excellence, que depuis six heures et demi du soir, d'avant-hier nous sommes restés sans réponse à la demande d'un Passeport de Courier, ainsi qu' à celle de nos propres passeports, quoique cette demande ait été réiterée successivement, et jusqu' à trois fois, pendant cet espace de tems.

Il est de la plus haute importance, dans la position où nous sommes, d'assurer une Communication parfaitement libre et non interrompuë, et aussi frequente que nous pourrons le désirer, avec Notre Gouvernement. Nous prions donc Votre Excellence de nous satisfaire à ce Sujet, afin que nous sachions si dans tous les Cas possibles où nous jugerons à propos de demander des passeports, soit pour nous mêmes soit pour des Couriers, nous serons sûrs de les obtenir sans aucun delai.

Il nous est également necessaire de remarquer que nous n'avons aucune reponse aux instances que

nous

nous avons faites auprès de Votre Excellence au ſujet de M. Goddard.

Nous profitons de cette occaſion pour renouveller à Votre Excellence les Aſſurances de la haute Conſideration avec la quelle nous ſommes.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.
YARMOUTH.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 11th Auguſt, 1806.—
Half paſt Six, P. M.

Sir,

WE have this Moment received a Note ſigned by their Excellencies M. de Champagny and General Clarke, to which under any other Circumſtances we ſhould have immediately replied.

But it is our Duty previouſly to remark to your Excellency, that we have remained ſince Half paſt Six o'Clock of the Evening of the Day before Yeſterday, without any Anſwer to our Demand of a Paſſport for a Meſſenger or to that of our own Paſſports, although this Demand has been repeated Three Times in this Interval.

It is of the higheſt Importance, in our preſent Situation, to be certain of a Communication perfectly free and uninterrupted, and as conſtant as we can deſire, with our Government. We therefore entreat your Excellency to ſatisfy us on this Point, in order that we may know whether, in all the poſſible Caſes in which we may think proper to demand

demand Paſſports either for ourſelves or for Meſſengers, we ſhall be ſure to obtain them without Delay.

We are alſo under the Neceſſity of remarking, that we have received no Anſwer to the Requeſt we made to your Excellency on the Subject of Mr. Goddard.

We take this Opportunity of renewing to your Excellency the Aſſurances of the high Conſideration with which we are, &c.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.
YARMOUTH.

Fifth Incloſure (E.)

COPY of a Note from M. Talleyrand to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Auguſt 11th, 1806.

Paris le 11 Août 1806.

LE Souſſigné Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures a l'honneur d'adreſſer à Leurs Excellences Mylord Lauderdale et Mylord Yarmouth Miniſtres Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majeſté le Roi d'Angleterre, le Paſſeport de Courier qu'elles ont demandé. Il regrette que l'interruption de travail accordée aux bureaux le jour de dimanche ne lui ait pas permis de l'envoyer plutôt. Quant à celui que leurs Excellences ont demandé pour euxmêmes, le Souſſigné ſe flatte qu'ils donneront au retard de

cette

cette expedition l'interprétation la plus naturelle et la plus propre à prévenir de leur part toute eſpéce de plainte. Le Souſſigné ne craindra jamais la reſponſabilité des lenteurs qui auront pour Objet de prolonger de quelques jours, l'eſpoir de pacifier deux Grands Etats; et de faire ceſſer le fléau de la guerre ſur les quatre parties du Monde.

Le Souſſigné Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures prie Leurs Excellences Méſſieurs les Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majeſté Britannique d'agréer l'aſſurance de ſa haute Conſideration.

(Signé) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince de Benevent.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 11th Auguſt, 1806.

THE Underſigned, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, has the Honour to tranſmit to their Excellencies Lords Lauderdale and Yarmouth, Miniſters Plenipotentiary of His Majeſty the King of England, the Paſſport for a Meſſenger which they demanded. He regrets that the Relaxation from Buſineſs granted in the Offices on Sundays, ſhould have prevented him from ſending it ſooner. With regard to the Paſſports their Excellencies have demanded for themſelves, the Underſigned flatters himſelf that they will give to the Delay in ſending them, the Interpretation the moſt natural and the moſt proper to prevent all Complaint on their Part.

The Undersigned can never fear the Responsibility of Delays, which have for Object to prolong, for some Days, the Hope of restoring Peace between Two great Powers, and of putting an End to the Scourge of War in the Four Quarters of the World.

The Undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs, begs their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of His Britannick Majesty to accept the Assurance of his high Consideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

Sixth Inclosure (F.)

COPY of a Note from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to Messrs. Champagny and Clarke, dated August 11th, 1806.

Paris, ce 11 Août 11 heure P. M.—1806.

LES Soussignés Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté Britannique n'auroient pas differé la réponse à la Note du 11 Août qui leur a été remise de la part de leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires du Gouvernement François ; mais les demandes réitérées qu'ils avoient faites à Son Excellence le Ministre de l'Extérieur des Passeports, même pour leur Courier, étant restées sans réponse, ils ont cru préalablement devoir constater, s'ils continueroient

en voient le jour de la Communication libre et non interrompue avec leur Gouvernement, telle qu'elle a toujours subsisté en pareil cas chez tous les Gouvernemens de l'Europe.

L'Explication que les Soussignés ont reçus de la part de Son Excellence le Ministre des Relations Extérieures, leur fait espérer que dans quelque Circonstance que ce puisse être, un pareil retardement n'aura plus lieu.

Après avoir mûrement pesé la note de leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires du Gouvernement François, les Soussignés observent, que le Gouvernement Britannique, bien loin de pretendre à "exiger " du Gouvernement François toutes les restitutions " à Sa bienséance, sans qu'il soit tenû à aucune " réstitution envers la France," n'a temoigné d'autre désir que celui de traiter avec le Gouvernement François, sur la Base qui lui a été proposée par la France elle-même, telle qu'elle se trouve exprimée dans la Note de Lord Lauderdale; savoir " de " traiter généralement sur la base de *uti possidetis* " qu'on devoit observer scrupuleusement excepté " dans le Cas du Hanovre, qu'on se proposoit de " céder à Sa Majesté Britannique en entier."

Quand même il seroit possible de se méprendre sur les résultats à tirer necessairement de ce principe, les discussions de vive voix qui eurent lieu le 9 du Courant entre les Plénipotentiaires François et les Soussignés, ne permettoient pas de douter que la proposition ainsi énoncée n'eut été parfaitement

faltement entenduë par ces Plénipotentiaires. En conſéquence les Souſſignés n'ont qu'à répéter, que d'après les inſtructions de leur Gouvernement, ils ne peuvent faire autrement qu'inſiſter ſur ce que ce principe ſoit préalablement reconnû. Ce n'eſt qu'à cette Condition qu'il leur eſt permis de continuer la Négociation.

Dès qu'on ſera d'accord ſur ce principe, les Souſſignés ſeront prêts à entâmer la diſcuſſion des autres points indiqués dans la Note de Lord Lauderdale.

Il ne reſte aux Souſſignés qu'à ajouter, que ſi le Gouvernement François témoigne la diſpoſition d'adhérer à la propoſition, telle que Sa Majeſté Britannique la ſuppoſe avoir été faite par le Gouvernement François, ils s'en féliciteront, comme d'un évènement des plus fortunés; évènement qui promet (d'après le Sentiment de M. Fox cité par leurs Excellences) " une paix honorable " pour les deux Nations, et en même tems de " Nature à aſſurer le repos futur de l'Europe."

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.
YARMOUTH.

(Tranſlation)

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 11th Auguſt 1806.—
11 o'Clock P. M.

THE Underſigned Plenipotentiaries of His Britannick Majeſty would not have delayed their Anſwer to the Note of this Day's Date, addreſſed to them by their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the French Government; but as their reiterated Demands to His Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs for Paſſports, even for their Meſſenger, remained unanſwered, they thought it right firſt to aſcertain, whether they were ſtill to enjoy an open and uninterrupted Communication with their Government, ſuch, as in ſimilar Caſes, has always been permitted by every Government in Europe.

The Explanations which the Underſigned have received from his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, induce them to hope that a like Delay will, on no Occaſion whatever, again take place.

After having maturely conſidered the Note of their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the French Government, the Underſigned have to remark, that the Britiſh Government, far from pretending to "exact from the French Government every Reſtitution which may ſuit their Convenience, without being bound to make any Reſtitution to France," never expreſſed any other Wiſh than that of treating with the French Government on the

the Baſis which was propoſed to them by France herſelf; as it is expreſſed in the Note of Lord Lauderdale, viz. "to treat generally upon the Baſis of "*uti poſſidetis*, which was to be ſcrupulouſly ob-"ſerved, except in the Caſe of Hanover, which "was propoſed to be ceded to His Britannick Ma-"jeſty with all its Dependencies."

They muſt alſo obſerve, that if it were poſſible to miſtake the Reſult which would neceſſarily follow from this Principle, the verbal Diſcuſſions which took place on the 9th Inſtant, between the French Plenipotentiaries and the Underſigned, leave no Room for Doubt, whether the Propoſition thus laid down was perfectly underſtood by thoſe Plenipotentiaries.

The Underſigned have therefore only to repeat, that they cannot, conſiſtently with the Inſtructions of their Government, do otherwiſe than inſiſt upon the previous Recognition of this Principle. It is on this Condition alone that they are authorized to continue the Negotiation.

As ſoon as this Principle ſhall be agreed to, the Underſigned will be ready to proceed to the Diſcuſſion of the other Points mentioned in the Note of Lord Lauderdale.

It only remains for the Underſigned to add, that if the French Government expreſſes a Diſpoſition to adhere to the Propoſal, ſuch as His Britannick Majeſty underſtands it to have been made by them, they ſhall congratulate themſelves as on a moſt fortunate Event; an Event which promiſes (according

cording to the Expreſſion of Mr. Fox, quoted by their Excellencies,) "a Peace honourable for the "two Nations, and at the ſame Time of a Nature "to inſure the future Tranquillity of Europe."

(Signed) LAUDERDALE,
YARMOUTH.

No. 37.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Downing-Street, Auguſt 14th, 1806.

My Lords, Downing-Street, Auguſt 14th 1806.

THE Meſſenger, Baſilico, arrived here early this Morning, with the Diſpatches with which your Lordſhips had charged him; and, although it appears moſt probable, that, before he can again reach Paris, your Lordſhips will be no longer there, yet, as there is ſtill a Poſſibility, from the laſt Note from the French Plenipotentiaries, that the Negotiation may proceed on the Baſis pointed out for it by your Inſtructions, it has been judged proper that no Time ſhould be loſt in redſpatching him, in order that you may be apprized of His Majeſty's full Approbation of the Tenour of the different Notes which have been delivered on your Part ſince the Earl of Lauderdale's Arrival at Paris. As no other Point but

that

that of the general Baſis of Negotiation has yet been brought into Diſcuſſion, nothing need be added to the former Inſtructions, by which the Courſe of any further Diſcuſſions that may take place is ſtill to be entirely guided.

No. 38.

COPY of a Diſpatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Downing Street, Auguſt 14th, 1806.

My Lords, Downing-Street, Auguſt 14th, 1806.

HIS Majeſty's Servants have obſerved, from the Diſpatches received this Day, that ſome Inſinuation has been thrown out by the French Government, of a Diſpoſition on the Part of this Country to gain ſome unfair Advantage by the Employment of Two Plenipotentiaries in the preſent Diſcuſſions. That Government has ſince taken the obvious Mode of counteracting this Advantage (if any ſuch there was) by naming, on their Part alſo, a Second Plenipotentiary. But, the King's Government is deſirous, while it adheres ſteadily to the Subſtance of thoſe Points which are thought fit to be inſiſted on for the Honour and Intereſt of His Majeſty's Crown, to leave no Pretence for Cavils as to the Form in which theſe Diſcuſſions are carried on. The Advantage

vantage which was to be looked to from the perſonal Share which the Earl of Yarmouth originally had in theſe Tranſactions, as the Bearer of the Overtures made by France, has now ceaſed; and, while his Lordſhip has, on the one Hand, properly recorded his deciſive Teſtimony as to the Reality of theſe Overtures, and as to the exact Terms of Peace ſo offered, the French Government has, on the other Hand, not only refuſed to adhere to thoſe Offers, but has expreſsly declared, that they never can even have entered into their thoughts. "(*a*) Jamais il n' a pu venir "dans la penſée de Sa Majeſté l'Empereur des "François Roi d'Italie de prendre pour Baſe de la "Négociation l'*uti poſſidetis*."

In this State of Things, the King's Servants are not aware of any Benefits that would be likely to reſult to His Majeſty's Service from impoſing on Lord Yarmouth any further Duty in this Reſpect; nor do they wiſh that any ſuch Ground for Cavil as I have before alluded to, however unfounded it would be, ſhould be left to the Enemy.

They have, therefore, ſubmitted it as their humble Advice to His Majeſty, that, in caſe of the Continuance of the Negotiations, the French Miniſter ſhould be informed, that they will henceforth be conducted by the Earl of Lauderdale alone,

(*a*) It never could have entered into the Thoughts of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to take for Baſis of the Negotiation, the *uti poſſidetis*.

the Earl of Yarmouth having obtained His Majeſty's gracious Permiſſion to return to England; but that, His Majeſty does not, on His Part, make any Objection to Lord Lauderdale's treating with both the Perſons who have been named by the French Government for that Truſt:—A Proof perfectly deciſive, in all its Parts, that no unfair Advantage, ſuch as the French Government appears to apprehend, can have been in the King's Contemplation.

I am, &c.

C. J. FOX.

No. 39.

COPY of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, Auguſt 16th, 1806.—Received Auguſt 19th.

Sir, Paris, 16th Auguſt 1806.

THE Note to the Plenipotentiaries of the French Government, dated the 11th, of which a Copy (marked F) was ſent in my Diſpatch of the 11th Inſtant, was delivered early in the Morning of the 12th, as you will ſee from the incloſed Receipt (marked A).

No Anſwer having been received, it was thought proper on the 14th to ſend to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, a Letter, of which a Copy is alſo incloſed (marked B).

No

No Answer to the official Note transmitted to the Plenipotentiaries of the French Government on the Morning of the 12th, has yet been given; and General Clarke, upon whom Lord Yarmouth and I waited this Morning merely for the Purpose of shewing him a Mark of Attention, informed us, that it was in the Possession of the Emperor, who had not as yet signified his Pleasure on the Subject.

At One o'Clock we received a Note from M. Talleyrand (marked C), and nearly at the same Time another (marked D), from General Clarke. Copies of both of these are herewith transmitted.

I think it evident from what General Clarke says, that no Communication will be made for two Days.

There is perhaps nothing sufficiently important to authorize my sending a Courier. Indeed my principal Motive for doing so is to quiet the Anxiety which you naturally feel from receiving no Information for so many Days, concerning the State of a Transaction so important in its Consequences.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed). LAUDERDALE.

First Incloſure (A.)

COPY of a *Receipt*, dated Auguſt 12th, 1806.

J'AI reçu un pacquet cacheté à mon addreſſe et à celle de M. de Champagny Miniſtre de l'Interieur, à 7 h^{es} $\frac{1}{2}$, le 12 Août, 1806.

A Paris même date. (Signé) CLARKE.

(Tranſlation.)

I HAVE received a ſealed Packet, addreſſed to me and to M. de Champagny Miniſter of the Interior, at Half-paſt Seven, Auguſt 12th 1806.

Paris, 12 Auguſt. (Signed) CLARKE.

Second Incloſure (B.)

COPY of a Note from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to M. Talleyrand, dated Auguſt 14th, 1806.

Monſieur, Paris, le 14 Août, 1806, 2 heures P. M.

NOUS croyons devoir prévenir Votre Excellence que de très bonne heure dans la matinée du 12 du courant, nous avons tranſmis à Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires François une Note en réponſe à celle de Leurs Excellences reçue le 11 du Mois. Dans cette réponſe nous nous ſommes appliqués à indiquer, de nouveau, les

les points qui nous paroiſſoient exiger, ſous une forme quelconque, une explication préalable, pour nous autoriſer, en conformité avec Nos Inſtructions, à pourſuivre la Négociation actuelle.

Le Silence de Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires à cet égard nous donne lieu à préſumer que dans le moment actuel nous ne devons pas nous attendre à une pareille explication de leur part.

C'eſt d'après cette idée que nous déſirons mettre un terme à l'attente générale des deux Nations, vû le peu d'apparence, qu' il y a de la voir réaliſée.

Nous ſentons que la demande que nous faiſons, dans de pareilles circonſtances, des Paſſeports pour notre retour, pourroit être ſuſceptible d'interprétations d'une nature à rétarder l'heureux moment où les vues du Gouvernement François ſe rapprocheront d'avantage de celles qu'on Lui avoit ſuppoſées. C'eſt pour ôter juſqu'à la poſſibilité d'un pareil inconvenient, que nous croyons devoir aſſurer Votre Excellence, qu' une demarche quelconque, qui auroit l'effêt de mettre des obſtacles au renouvellement de la Négociation, ſeroit par là même contraire à nos intentions; malgrè que par les raiſons que nous avons detaillées, nous nous voyions obligés de mettre un terme à notre Miſſion.

Il ne nous reſte plus que d'aſſurer Votre Excellence, que ſi pour le bonheur des deux Nations il arrivoit que nous nous fuſſions trompés dans

l'induction que nous avons tiré du ſilence des Plénipotentiaires François, nous attendrons pendant un temps raiſonable les explications que leurs Excellences pourroient avoir à nous communiquer.

Pour prévenir cependant la répetition d'une demande auſſi penible pour nous de faire, qu'il le ſeroit à Votre Excellence de la recevoir, dans le cas où les négociations n'auroient point une iſſue favorable, nous la prions de nous munir des Paſſeports néceſſaires pour nous et notre ſuite, pour être mis en uſage ſelon les circonſtances.

Nous avons l'honneur, de renouveller à Votre Excellence les Aſſurances de notre haute Conſideration.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.
YARMOUTH.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 14th Auguſt, 1806.—
2 o'Clock, P. M.

Sir,

WE think it our Duty to acquaint your Excellency, that early in the Morning of the 12th Inſtant, we tranſmitted to their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries, a Note in Anſwer to that of their Excellencies received on the 11th Inſtant. In this Anſwer, we endeavoured again to ſet forth the Points which appeared to us to require in ſome Form or other, a previous Explanation, to authorize us, in Conformity to our Inſtructions, to purſue the preſent Negotiation.

The

The Silence of their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries in this Reſpect, gives us Reaſon to preſume that we muſt not, at the preſent Moment, expect ſuch an Explanation on their Part.

Impreſſed with this Idea, we deſire to put an End to the general Expectation of both Nations, conſidering the ſlight Appearance there is of ſeeing it realized. We feel that the Demand which we make, under ſuch Circumſtances, of Paſſports for our Return, may be ſuſceptible of Interpretations of a Nature to retard the happy Moment when the Views of the French Government ſhall approach nearer to thoſe which it had been ſuppoſed to entertain. It is in order to prevent the Poſſibility of ſuch a Miſinterpretation, that we think it incumbent on us to aſſure your Excellency, that a Step which would have the Effect of cauſing any Obſtacle to the Renewal of the Negotiation, would be very far from our Intention, though, from the Reaſons which we have detailed, we find ourſelves obliged to put an End to our Miſſion.

It only remains for us to aſſure your Excellency, that if, fortunately for both Nations, it ſhould happen that we have been miſtaken in the Inference which we have drawn from the Silence of the French Plenipotentiaries, we will wait during a reaſonable Time for the Explanations which their Excellencies may have to communicate to us. In order, however, to prevent the Repetition of a Demand, as painful for us to make, as it would

be for your Excellency to receive, in caſe the Negotiations ſhould not have a favourable Iſſue, we requeſt you to furniſh us with the neceſſary Paſſports for us and our Suit, to be made uſe of according to Circumſtances.

We have the Honour to renew to your Excellency the Aſſurances of our high Conſideration.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE,
YARMOUTH.

Third Incloſure (C.)

COPY of a Note from M. Talleyrand to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Auguſt 16th, 1806.

Paris, 16 Août 1806.

LE Souſſigné Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures s'eſt empreſſé de mettre ſous les yeux de Sa Majeſté la Note que Leurs Excellences Meſſieurs les Comtes Lauderdale et Yarmouth lui ont fait l'honneur de lui addreſſer le 14 courant. Auſſitôt qu'il aura reçu ſes ordres rélativement aux objets de cette Note, il ſe fera un devoir d'en donner connaiſſance à Meſſieurs les Miniſtres Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majeſté Britannique.

Le Souſſigné les prie en attendant d'agréer l'aſſurance de ſa haute Conſidération.

(Signé) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince de Bénévent.

(Tranſlation.)

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, Auguſt 16, 1806.

THE Underſigned Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, haſtened to lay before His Majeſty, the Note which their Excellencies the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth did him the Honour to addreſs to him on the 14th Inſtant. As ſoon as he ſhall have received Orders relative to the Objects of this Note, he will not fail to inform the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannick Majeſty.

The Underſigned requeſts them, in the mean while, to accept the Aſſurance of his high Conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

Fourth Encloſure (D.)

COPY of a Note from General Clarke to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Auguſt 16th, 1806.

Paris, le 16 Aôut 1806.

EN entrant chez M. le Prince de Bénévent, J'ai appris que Baſilico etoit arrivé hier à Boulogne, Je m'empreſſe d'en prévenir Mylord Lauderdale. J'apprens également que Sa Majeſté L'Empereur eſt allé chaſſer à Rambouillet, où il paroit que Sa

Majeſté doit paſſer la journée de demain. Je prie Mylord Lauderdale de faire part de ceci à Mylord Yarmouth, et d'agréer l'aſſurance de ma haute Conſideration.

(Signé) CLARKE.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 16th Auguſt, 1806.

ON going to the Prince of Benevento's I learnt that Baſilico arrived Yeſterday at Boulogne. I loſe no Time in communicating this Circumſtance to Lord Lauderdale. I learnt alſo, that his Majeſty the Emperor is gone to hunt at Rambouillet, where his Majeſty intends remaining Tomorrow.

I requeſt Lord Lauderdale to inform Lord Yarmouth of this, and to accept the Aſſurance of my high Conſideration.

(Signed) CLARKE.

No. 40.

COPY of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, Auguſt 17th, 1806.—Received Auguſt 22d.

Sir, Paris, Auguſt 17, 1806.

I TAKE the Opportunity of Lord Yarmouth's Return to England, to inform you that in conſequence of His Majeſty's Pleaſure ſignified in your Diſpatch of the 14th Inſtant, I this Morning wrote to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, ſtating to him, that Lord Yarmouth had His Majeſty's Permiſſion to return to England; and that His Majeſty had been graciouſly pleaſed, in the Event of the Negotiation proceeding, to confine the future Management of it ſolely to me.

About Eleven o'Clock, M. de Champagny and General Clarke paid me a Viſit of Ceremony; Lord Yarmouth happened to be with me at the Time; and we mentioned to them the Change that had taken place, and ſhewed them the Note which I was juſt about to diſpatch, and a Copy of which is encloſed.

The Object of the Viſit was merely to aſk the Plenipotentiaries and the Gentlemen attached to the Miſſion to dine with M. de Champagny To-morrow.

Nothing whatever was ſaid that related to the Negotiation, and I believe no Anſwer will be given either to the Note of the 11th, or to the Note ſent to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs on the 14th, till the Emperor's Return from Rambouillet, which, they

they informed me To-day, was uncertain. The Mode in which I have mentioned to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs His Majeſty's Permiſſion to Lord Yarmouth to return to England ſeemed to me calculated to afford as little Opportunity as poſſible to the French Government to cavil about a Change of Form in the Miſſion.

I think it proper to add, that in doing this, every Facility was afforded by Lord Yarmouth, who in the handſomeſt Manner deſired me on this, as on other Occaſions, to conſider only what I thought moſt advantageous for the Publick Service.

I have Honour to be,

Sir, &c.

LAUDERDALE.

Incloſure in No. 40.

COPY of Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated 17th Auguſt 1806.

Paris, le 17 Août 1806.

LE Souſſigné a l'honneur de prévenir Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures, que Sa Majeſté Britannique a daigné accueillir la demande du Comte de Yarmouth et lui permettre de retourner en Angleterre. D'après la teneur des Pleins-Pouvoirs du Souſſigné deja communiqués à Leurs Excellences Les Plénipotentiaires François, il

il eſt autoriſé à traiter conjointement ou ſéparément avec le Gouvernement François, Et il vient de reçevoir de Sa Cour des nouvelles inſtructions préciſes à cet effêt, dans le cas où la reponſe à la Note du 11 de ce mois ſeroit de nature à permettre au Souſſigné de pourſuivre la Négociation.

Le Souſſigné a l'honneur de renouveller à Son Excellence les aſſurances de ſa haute Conſidération.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 17th Auguſt 1806.

THE Underſigned has the Honour to inform his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, that His Britannick Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant the Requeſt of the Earl of Yarmouth, and to allow him to return to England. According to the Tenour of his Full Powers, which have been already communicated to their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries, the Underſigned is authorized to treat jointly or ſeparately with the French Government; and he has juſt received from his Court preciſe Inſtructions to that Effect, in caſe the Anſwer to the Note of the 11th Inſtant ſhould be of a Nature to permit the Underſigned to purſue the Negotiation.

The Underſigned has the Honour of renewing to his Excellency the Aſſurances of his high Conſideration.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

No. 41.

No. 41.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Downing-Street, Auguſt 23d, 1806.

My Lord, Downing-Street, Auguſt 23, 1806.

THE Contents of your laſt Diſpatches do not appear to require any particular Anſwer, and this Meſſenger is ſent back only that you may be enabled to keep us regularly informed (ſo long as you ſhall ſtill continue at Paris) of the State of the Negotiation there.

If, on the Arrival of any Intelligence of the Deciſion of Ruſſia not to ratify without the Conſent of this Court, the French Government ſhould increaſe their Offers in order to ſeparate His Majeſty from the Emperor of Ruſſia, your Lordſhip is on all ſuch Occaſions to obſerve, that it is M. d'Oubril's Treaty alone that has releaſed His Majeſty from the Obligation not to ſeparate in ſubſtance his Treaty from that of Ruſſia; an Obligation to which His Majeſty had determined ſcrupulouſly to adhere, and from which, even in Point of Form, he had departed no farther than he had learnt to be the Wiſh of Ruſſia herſelf. Should, therefore, M. d'Oubril's Treaty not be ratified, the Two Courts would revert to their former Situation, with the additional Bond of Union which would reſult from the mutual Proofs they would thus have afforded to each other of their Reſolution to adhere invariably to the Spirit and Principles of their Alliance.

No. 42.

No. 42.

COPY of a Diſpatch from Lord Lauderdale to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, Auguſt 25th, 1806.—Received September 3d.

Sir, Paris, Auguſt 25th, 1806.

IN my Diſpatch of the 16th Inſtant, I had the Honour of tranſmitting to you a Copy of a Letter ſent by Lord Yarmouth and myſelf, on the 14th Inſtant, to the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs.

I have now to inform you that my Deſire to combine with Firmneſs the utmoſt Degree of Forbearance that appeared to me conſiſtent with the Character with which His Majeſty has been pleaſed to inveſt me, induced me patiently to ſuffer the Silence of the French Government, without Remark, from the 14th till the 22d, when I tranſmitted to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs a Note, of which I have the Honour to incloſe you a Copy, marked (A.)

No Notice having been taken of this Note by his Excellency, I have this Morning ſent a Second Note, of which I have alſo the Honour to incloſe a Copy, marked (B.)

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

The Right Honourable C. J. Fox.

First Incloſure (A).

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Auguſt 22d, 1806.

LE Souſſigné Miniſtre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Britannique, ſe voit dans la neceſſité de rappeller à Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures.

1° Que dans la matinée du 12 de ce mois, une Note ſignée par le Souſſigné et le Comte de Yarmouth, en date du 11, fut remiſe à Son Excellence le Général Clarke, dans la quelle les Souſſignés obſervèrent.

" Que le Gouvernement Britannique bien loin " de prétendre à exiger, du Gouvernement Fran- " cois toutes les reſtitutions à Sa bienſéance ſans " qu'il ſoit tenu à aucune reſtitution envers la " France, n'a temoigné d'autre déſir, que celui de " traiter avec le Gouvernement Francois ſur la " baſe qui lui a été propoſée par la France elle- " même, telle qu'elle ſe trouve exprimée dans la " Note de Lord Lauderdale ſavoir: de traiter " généralement ſur la baſe de *uti poſſidetis* qu'on " devoit obſerver ſcrupuleuſement, excepté dans " le Cas du Hanovre, qu'on ſe propoſoit de ceder " à Sa Majeſté Britannique en entier. Que quand " même il ſeroit poſſible de ſe méprendre ſur les " reſultats à tirer néceſſairement de ce principe, " les diſcuſſions de vive voix qui eurent lieu le

" 9 du

" 9 du Courant entre les Plénipotentiaires Fran-
" çois et les Souſſignés ne permettoient pas de
" douter que la propoſition ainſi enoncée n'eut
" été parfaitement entendu par ces Plenipoten-
" tiaires.

" En conſéquence les Souſſignés n'ont qu'à
" répéter, que d'après les inſtructions de leur
" Gouvernement, ils ne peuvent faire autre-
" ment qu'inſiſter ſur ce que ce principe ſoit
" préalablement reconnû. Ce n'eſt qu'à cette
" Condition qu'il leur eſt permis de continuer la
" Négociation."

2° Que le 14 de ce mois, le Souſſigné conjointe-
ment avec le Comte de Yarmouth, eut encore
l'honneur de marquer par écrit à Son Excellence
le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures: " Que le
" Silence de leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires
" à cet égard nous donne lieu à préſumer que dans
" le moment actuel nous ne dévons pas nous at-
" tendre à une pareille explication de leur part.

" C'eſt d'après cette idée que nous déſirons
" mettre un terme à l'attente générale des deux
" Nations, vû le peu d'apparence, qu' il y a de la
" voir réaliſée. Nous ſentons que la demande que
" nous faiſons, dans de pareilles circonſtances des
" Paſſeports pour notre retour, pourroit être ſuſ-
" ceptible d'interprétations d'une nature à retarder
" l'heureux moment où les vues du Gouverne-
" ment François ſe rapprocheront d'avantage
" de celles qu'on Lui avoit ſuppoſées. C'eſt
" pour ôter juſqu' à la poſſibilité d'un pareil in-
" convénient

" convénient que nous croyons devoir assurer
" Votre Excellence, qu' une demarche quelcon-
" que, qui auroit l'effet de mettre des obstacles
" au renouvellement de la Négociation, seroit par
" là même contraire à nos intentions ; malgré que
" par les raisons que nous avons detaillées nous
" nous voyions obligés de mettre un terme à notre
" Mission."

Le Soussigné, en voyant tarder la réponse à ces communications, s'est persuadé, que ce delai pouvoit prévenir des dispositions favorables au progrès de la Négociation, et qu'il seroit enfin compensé par une réponse conforme à cette interprétation. Lors même qu'il n'en a vu arriver aucune, il a persévéré également dans une conduite, qui a du prouver incontestablement la sincérité du desir qu'il avoit manifesté de reçevoir des explications qui le missent en etat de poursuivre les Objets de Sa Mission. Mais si, des le 14 de ce mois, le Soussigné, conjointement avec le Comte de Yarmouth, s'est vu obligé d'observer à Son Excellence le Ministre des Rélations Extérieures, qu'il appréhendoit (d'après le Silence de Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires François) qu'il ne seroit faite aucune réponse à ce sujet ; et si à cette Epoque ils ont cru devoir déclarer la necessité où ils etoient, en conformité avec les ordres de leur Souverain, de demander des Passeports pour leur depart, le Soussigné n'a pas besoin de remarquer à Son Excellence le Ministre des Rélations Extérieures,

térieures, combien les nouveaux delais ſurvenus depuis cette date, preſcrivent impérieuſement au Souſſigné de renouveller inſtamment cette demande.

En même temps le Souſſigné doit ajouter, que ne pouvant ſe perſuader que dans le cas où la réponſe ne dut pas être favorable, Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures eut différé, pendant un auſſi long intervalle, l'adoption de la ſeule alternative de l'envoi des Paſſeports, il ne ſe refuſe pas entièrement même aujourd'hui à l'Eſpoir de voir établie de nouveau la propoſition telle que les Miniſtres de Sa Majeſté Britannique l'ont compriſe avoir été faite de la part du Gouvernement François, puiſque c'eſt ainſi ſeulement que l'attente des deux Nations pourra enfin etre réaliſée. Quand même ces eſpérances ne ſeroient point fondées, le Souſſigné ne regrettera jamais un delai qui lui a fourni l'occaſion de prouver, d'une manière non équivoque, le déſir ſincère d'une paix ſolide et honorable dont Sa Majeſté Britannique n'a ceſſé d'etre animée, et dont Sa Majeſté a donné la meilleure preuve, en autoriſant le Souſſigné à traiter ſur la baſe propoſée en premier lieu par la France. C'eſt dans cette même vue que le Souſſigné a ſupporté une auſſi longue incertitude, ſans faire à cet egard la moindre réclamation.

Aujourd'hui, en priant Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures, de lui faire paſſer proviſoirement, et pour etre mis en uſage dans les cas deja indiqués, les Paſſeports néceſſaires

pour lui et pour ſa Suite, le Souſſigné croit avoir adopté le ſeul moyen de prévenir la néceſſité où il pourroit autrement ſe trouver, s'il ſe voyoit forcé de renouveller cette demande, de l'accompagner de réclamations telles que l'autoriſeroit le Droit des Gens et la Dignité de Son Souverain.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.

(Tranſlation.)

Sir, Paris, 22d Auguſt 1806.

THE Underſigned, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of His Britannick Majeſty finds himſelf under the Neceſſity of recalling to the Attention of his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs;

1ſt, That in the Morning of the 12th Inſtant, a Note, ſigned by the Underſigned and the Earl of Yarmouth, and dated the 11th, was tranſmitted to His Excellency General Clarke, in which the Underſigned obſerved, "The Britiſh Government, far from pretending to exact from "the French Government every Reſtitution which "may ſuit their Convenience, without being "bound to make any Reſtitution to France, never "expreſſed any other Wiſh than that of treating "with the French Government on the Baſis which "was propoſed to her by France herſelf; as it "is expreſſed in the Note of Lord Lauderdale, "viz. to treat generally upon the Baſis of *uti poſſi-detis*, which was to be ſcrupulouſly obſerved,

"except

" except in the Caſe of Hanover, which was pro-
" poſed to be ceded to His Britannick Majeſty, with
" all its Dependencies. They muſt alſo obſerve,
" that if it were poſſible to miſtake the Reſult
" which would neceſſarily follow from this Prin-
" ciple, the verbal Diſcuſſions which took place on
" the 9th Inſtant, between the French Plenipoten-
" tiaries and the Underſigned, leave no Room
" for Doubt, whether the Propoſition thus laid
" down was perfectly underſtood by thoſe Plenipo-
" tentiaries.

" The Underſigned have therefore only to
" repeat, that they cannot, conſiſtently with the
" Inſtructions of their Government, do otherwiſe
" than inſiſt upon the previous Recognition of
" this Principle. It is on this Condition alone
" that they are authorized to continue the Nego-
" tiation."

2dly, That on the 14th Inſtant, the Underſigned, together with the Earl of Yarmouth, had again the Honour to ſtate in Writing to His Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, " The Silence of
" their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries in this
" Reſpect, gives us Reaſon to preſume that we
" muſt not, at the preſent Moment, expect ſuch
" an Explanation on their Part.

" Impreſſed with this Idea, we deſire to put an
" End to the general Expectation of both Nations,
" conſidering the ſlight Appearance there is of
" ſeeing it realized. We feel that the Demand

" which we make, under ſuch Circumſtances, of " Paſſports for our Return, may be ſuſceptible of " Interpretations of a Nature to retard the happy " Moment when the Views of the French Govern- " ment ſhall approach nearer to thoſe which it had " been ſuppoſed to entertain. It is in order to " prevent the Poſſibility of ſuch a Miſinterpreta- " tion, that we think it incumbent on us to " aſſure your Excellency, that a Step which would " have the Effect of cauſing any Obſtacle to the " Renewal of the Negotiation, would be very far " from our Intention, though, from the Reaſons " which we have detailed, we find ourſelves ob- " liged to put an End to our Miſſion."

The Underſigned, on finding that no Anſwer was made to theſe Communications, perſuaded himſelf that this Delay might proceed from Diſpoſitions favourable to the Progreſs of the Negotiation, and that he ſhould be at length rewarded by an Anſwer conformable to this Expectation; even when he found that no Anſwer arrived, he ſtill perſevered in a Conduct which muſt have inconteſtably proved the Sincerity of the Deſire he had evinced, to receive Explanations which might enable him to follow up the Objects of his Miſſion. But if, ſo early as the 14th Inſtant, the Underſigned, together with the Earl of Yarmouth, found himſelf obliged to obſerve to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, that he feared (from the Silence of their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries)

potentiaries) that no Anſwer would be given on the Subject; and if, at that Period, they thought it incumbent on them to declare the Neceſſity they were under, in purſuance of their Sovereign's Orders, of demanding Paſſports for their Departure, the Underſigned has no Occaſion to remark to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs how imperiouſly the freſh Delays that have taken place ſince that Date, preſcribe to the Underſigned the preſſing Renewal of this Demand.

The Underſigned muſt at the ſame Time add, that, not being able to perſuade himſelf, that in caſe an unfavourable Anſwer had been intended, his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs would have ſo long deferred the Adoption of the only Alternative, namely, the ſending Paſſports, he does not even now give up the Hope of a Renewal of the Propoſal, ſuch as the Miniſters of His Britannick Majeſty underſtood it to have been made on the Part of the French Government, ſince it is thus alone that the Expectation of both Nations can at laſt be realized. Even if theſe Hopes ſhould not be well founded, the Underſigned will never regret a Delay which has afforded him the Opportunity of manifeſting in an unequivocal Manner, the ſincere Deſire of a ſolid and honourable Peace which His Majeſty has never ceaſed to entertain, and of which His Majeſty has given the moſt convincing Proof, in authorizing the Underſigned to negotiate on the Baſis propoſed in the firſt Inſtance by France. It

is with this View that the Underſigned has borne ſo long a State of Uncertainty, without making the leaſt Obſervation on the unaccountable Delay.

The Underſigned, in now requeſting his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs to tranſmit to him proviſionally, and for the Purpoſe of being made uſe of in the Caſes already pointed out, Paſſports for himſelf and his Suite, conceives that he has adopted the only Means for preventing the Neceſſity he might otherwiſe find himſelf under (if he was forced to repeat this Demand) of accompanying it by Repreſentations, ſuch as would be authoriſed by the Law of Nations, and by the Dignity of His Sovereign.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Second Incloſure (B.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Auguſt 25th, 1806.

Paris, 25 Août 1806.

LE Silence conſtamment maintenu par Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires François, ainſi que par Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures, après la Note officielle du Souſſigne et du Comte de Yarmouth en date du 11 de ce mois; après la Lettre addreſſée à Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures, en date du 14, et aprés la note officielle du Souſſigné en

date

date du 22 du courant, ſemble annoncer clairement que le Gouvernement François a abandonné tout deſir de la Paix, ſur la baſe que lui-même voit d'abord propoſée, et que le Souſſigné a uniformement declaré être la ſeule et unique baſe ſur laquelle il etoit autoriſé à traiter avec ce Gouvernement.

Dans cet état des choſes le Souſſigné ne ſauroit ſe flatter qu'il puiſſe reſulter aucun avantage de ſon ſéjour prolongé à Paris; et d'un autre coté des delais ultérieurs doivent néceſſairement donner lieu à croire, aux deux nations ainſi qu'à l'Europe entiere, que la Paix, l'objet de leurs vœux, eſt ſur le point d'être conclue, au moment même où tout eſpoir raiſonnable à cet égard paroit s'être entièrement evanoui. Fortement pénétré de ce ſentiment, le Souſſigné ſe voit obligé à terminer ſa Miſſion, en faiſant à Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures la demande formelle des Paſſeports néceſſaires pour ſon retour auprès de Son Souverain.

En même tems, et d'après l'eſprit de Conciliation qui a conſtamment caracteriſé toutes ſes démarches depuis ſon arrivée à Paris, le Souſſigné, aujourd'hui même qu'il ſe voit obligé par ſes Inſtructions à faire la demande de ſes Paſſeports, ne peut ſe réſoudre à rendre impoſſible une communication de la part du Gouvernement François, de nature à mettre le Souſſigné à même de pourſuivre la Négociation, quoique d'après le ſilence prolongé

de ce Gouvernement, il ne puiſſe guères s'attendre à une iſſue auſſi favorable.

Ce ne ſera donc que dans la matinée de Mercredi prochain 27 de ce mois, que le Souſſigné aura l'honneur de ſe rendre en perſonne chez Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures, pour faire la demande formelle et definitive des Paſſeports néceſſaires pour lui et pour ſa Suite. Il ajoute ſeulement que les Paſſeports dont il fera la demande, ſeront pour ſon retour immédiat, et non des Paſſeports pour être mis en uſage ſelon les circonſtances, comme il les à en dernier lieu demandés.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 25th Auguſt, 1806.

THE Silence ſtill maintained by their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries, as well as by his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, after the Official Note delivered by the Underſigned and the Earl of Yarmouth on the 11th Inſtant, after the Letter addreſſed to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs on the 14th Inſtant; and after the official Note of the Underſigned dated the 22d Inſtant, appears clearly to announce, that the French Government has abandoned every Wiſh for Peace, on the Conditions which they themſelves had in the firſt Inſtance propoſed

propoſed, and which the Underſigned has uniformly declared to be the ſole Baſis on which he was authorized to negotiate with that Government.

In this State of Affairs, the Underſigned cannot flatter himſelf with the Poſſibility of any Advantage reſulting from the Prolongation of his Stay at Paris; he feels too that farther Delay would neceſſarily give to both Nations and to all Europe Reaſon to believe, that Peace, the Object of their Deſires, is on the Point of being concluded, at the very Moment when all reaſonable Hope of attaining it appears to be completely at an End.

The Underſigned, ſtrongly impreſſed with this Idea, finds himſelf obliged to terminate his Miſſion, by making to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs the formal Demand of Paſſports for his Return into the Preſence of his Sovereign.

At the ſame Time, and in Conformity with the Spirit of Conciliation which has conſtantly characteriſed his whole Conduct ſince his Arrival at Paris, the Underſigned, at the Moment when he feels himſelf obliged by his Inſtructions to demand his Paſſports, cannot reſolve to prevent the Poſſibility of a Communication on the Part of the French Government, of a Nature to enable him to carry on the Negotiation, although from the continued Silence of that Government he can ſcarcely retain Hopes of ſo favourable an Iſſue.

It will not therefore be until the Morning of Wedneſday the 27th inſtant, that the Underſigned

ſigned will have the Honour of calling on his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, for the Purpoſe of making a formal and definitive Demand of the neceſſary Paſſports for himſelf and Suite. He has only to add, that the Paſſports which he propoſes to demand will be for his immediate Return, and not to be made uſe of according to Circumſtances, as he lately demanded them.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

No. 43.

COPY of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Auguſt 29th, 1806.—Received September 3d.

Sir, Paris, Auguſt 29, 1806.

IN my laſt Diſpatch, dated Auguſt 25th, I had the Honour of ſtating to you the Detail of the Negotiation till the Afternoon of that Day. At Eleven o'Clock at Night, I received from the Plenipotentiaries of France a Note, intimating their Deſire of having a Conference on the Subject of the Note written by Lord Yarmouth and myſelf, on the 11th of the Month. Of this, as well as of the Anſwer agreeing to the Propoſal, I have the Honour to incloſe Copies (marked A. and B.)

On the 26th, at the Hour appointed, I went to the Office of the Miniſter of the Interior, where I found M. de

M. de Champagny and General Clarke, the Two Plenipotentiaries of the French Government.

The general Reſult of what paſſed, impreſſed me with a Conviction that the French Plenipotentiaries no longer thought of making Peace, upon the Grounds on which France was underſtood to deſire it at the Time of Lord Yarmouth's Communication; and I am confident that the Part I bore in the Diſcuſſion thoroughly ſatisfied them, that I was reſolved firmly to adhere to the Ground which I had taken in the Note of the 11th, on which I was invited to hear their Remarks.

The Hour of Dinner terminated our Conference, a Renewal of which, on any Day I ſhould name, was after Dinner anxiouſly ſolicited by M. de Champagny. I objected to it, as apparently unneceſſary, and only calculated to protract my ſtay in this Country to no Purpoſe; but, before I left him, expreſſed my willingneſs to comply once more with the Wiſhes of the French Plenipotentiaries, as a farther Mark of my Anxiety to do any Thing which even they could think had a Tendency to produce that Peace, which His Majeſty was ſo anxious to accompliſh on equitable Terms; and another Meeting was fixed, to take place on Friday the 29th at Three o'Clock.

Late on the Evening of the 26th, I waited on the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, for the Purpoſe of informing him, that, at the Requeſt of the Plenipotentiaries of France, I had agreed to a Renewal of the Conference. He had gone to St. Cloud,

Cloud, and, as by the Miniſter's Abſence, I had no Opportunity of explaining my Reaſons for not waiting on him, for the Purpoſe of aſking Paſſports, as announced in my Note of the 25th, I thought it right, early next Morning, to ſend a Letter, of which a Copy is incloſed (marked C.)

On the 27th, after Dinner, I had a very long Conference with the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, the Subſtance of which confirmed me in the Opinion I had antecedently formed, in conſequence of what paſſed at the Meeting with the Plenipotentiaries of France, that there is at preſent no Diſpoſition to make Peace on the Terms tendered for His Majeſty's Acceptance; and I am convinced you will have the ſame Impreſſion, when I ſtate to you that M. Talleyrand, in the Courſe of our Converſation, repeatedly made uſe of the following marked Expreſſion: "Jamais l'Empereur ne "cedera un grain de Pouſſière du Territoire "François."

In the Courſe of this Conference, the Miniſter frequently alluded to the Situation of Hanover, and ſtated, that, within Eight-and-Forty Hours, its Fate muſt be determined for ever. He ſeemed much ſurpriſed that nothing appeared to make any Impreſſion on me, frequently repeating, that, in getting the Cape, Malta, and His Majeſty's Hanoverian Dominions, I ſhould make a glorious Peace; and aſſuring me, that if this Opportunity ſhould be loſt, he did not foreſee any Means by which Peace could be ever attained, as the Emperor

was

was determined to make War all his Life, rather than yield any Part of the Territory of France, the Integrity of which he had ſworn to maintain.

Our Converſation ended, by my aſſuring him, at the Time I was about to retire, that while theſe Sentiments continued to prevail in this Country, it was impoſſible Peace ſhould be made, and that, with the Knowledge I now poſſeſſed of the Opinions entertained by the French Government, I could not acquit myſelf of trifling, if I ſhould remain any longer to carry on what I muſt conſider as a Farce.

After a full Conſideration of all that has taken place, I have, therefore, this Morning, reſolved to bring Things to a Point, by delivering to the Plenipotentiaries of France, the detailed Note of which I incloſe a Copy, (marked D.)

I am, &c.

(Signed LAUDERDALE.

First Incloſure (A.)

COPY of a Note from Meſſrs. Champagny and Clarke to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Auguſt 25th, 1806.

Paris, 25 Août 1806.

LES Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majeſté l'Empereur des François Roi d'Italie, déſirant d'entretenir Son Excellence Monſieur le Comte de Lauderdale Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Britannique ſur l'Objet

l'Objet de la derniere Note* que Son Excellence leur a adreſſée, l'engagent à ſe rendre demain vers trois heures après-midi au Miniſtère de l'Intérieur où ils ſeront réunis, ſi toutes fois cette Heure peut convenir à Son Excellence.

M. de Champagny a l'Honneur de propoſer à Monſieur le Comte de Lauderdale de diner chez lui à la ſuite de la Conférence. Il eſpère que Son Excellence voudra bien amener à diner Meſſieurs Goddard, Stewart, et Maddiſon.

Les Plénipotentiaires François ont l'Honneur de renouveller à Son Excellence Monſieur le Comte de Lauderdale l'Aſſurance de leur haute conſidération.

(Signed) CHAMPAGNY.
CLARKE.

(Tranſlation.

Paris, 25th Auguſt 1806.

THE Plenipotentiaries of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, wiſhing to confer with his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, His Britannick Majeſty's Plenipotentiary, upon the Subject of the laſt Note* his Excellency addreſſed to them, requeſt his Lordſhip will call at the Office of the Miniſter of the Interior To-morrow about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, where they will

* Lord Lauderdale's Note of the 24th Inſtant. Vide page 200.

will meet, provided the Hour is convenient to his Excellency.

M. de Champagny has the Honour of inviting the Earl of Lauderdale to dine with him after the Conference, and hopes that his Excellency will bring with him to Dinner Meſſrs. Goddard, Stewart, and Maddiſon.

The French Plenipotentiaries have the Honour of repeating to his Excellency Lord Lauderdale the Aſſurances of their high Conſideration.

(Signed) CHAMPAGNY.
CLARKE.

Second Incloſure (B.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to Meſſrs. Champagny and Clarke, dated Auguſt 25th, 1806.

Paris, 25 Août 1806.

LE Comte de Lauderdale, Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Britannique, a l'honneur d'accuſer la Reception de la Note qui vient de lui être remiſe de la part de leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires François.

Il aura l'Honneur de ſe rendre vers trois Heures demain au Miniſtère de l'Intérieur, et de dîner enſuite chez Son Excellence Monſieur de Champagny. Meſſieurs Goddard, Stewart et Maddiſon auront également l'Honneur de s'y rendre pour l'Heure du dîner.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.

(Tranſlation.)

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 25th Auguſt.

THE Earl of Lauderdale, Plenipotentiary from His Britannick Majeſty, has the Honour to acknowledge the Receipt of the Note which their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries have juſt tranſmitted to him.

He will do himſelf the Honour of calling at the Office of the Miniſter of the Interior, about Three o'Clock To-morrow, and of dining afterwards with his Excellency M. de Champagny.

Meſſieurs Goddard, Stewart, and Maddiſon, will alſo have the Honour of dining with his Excellency.

Third Incloſure (C.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris 27th Auguſt.

Paris, 27 Août.

JE me ſuis préſenté hier au ſoir chez Votre Excellence pour avoir l'honneur de la voir, et pour la prevenir, que ſur la demande qui m'a été faite hier, par leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires François, d'une nouvelle Conférence pour Vendredi prochain, 29 du mois, j'ai différé la demande des Paſſeports que je devois faire aujourd'hui à Votre Excellence. Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires François ont paru attacher tant d'importance

à mon

à mon Conſentement à cet égard, que j'ai donné avec Plaiſir ce nouveau Gage de l'Eſprit pacifique et conciliateur qui m'a toujours dirigé, et ſi je n'oſe me flatter à l'occaſion de cette Demande de la perſpective d'une heureuſe Iſſue de la Négociation, j'aurai au moins la Satisfaction de démontrer encore de la manière la plus ſenſible et la moins équivoque combien mes Sentimens perſonnels ſont d'accord à ce ſujet avec ceux de mon Gouvernement, et avec quel Empreſſement je ſaiſis toutes les occaſions de donner, aux Perſonnes que cette Négociation m'a procuré l'avantage de connoître, de nouvelles marques des Sentimens diſtingués que je ne ceſſerai dans aucune Circonſtance d'entretenir pour elles.

Je ſuis, &c.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.

(Tranſlation.)

Sir, Paris, Auguſt 27th 1806.

I CALLED Yeſterday Evening at your Excellency's Houſe, that I might have the Honour of ſeeing you, and informing you, that, in conſequence of the Requeſt which was Yeſterday made to me by their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries, of another Conference on Friday next, the 29th Inſtant, I have poſtponed my Demand for Paſſports, which I intended to make this Day to your Excellency. Their Excellencies the French Plenipoten-

tiaries appeared to attach ſo much Importance to my conſenting to another Interview, that I gave with Pleaſure this new Pledge of the pacifick and conciliatory Spirit by which I have ever been guided; and if I cannot flatter myſelf that there will reſult from this Demand the Proſpect of a happy Iſſue to the Negotiation, I ſhall at leaſt have the Satisfaction of having again manifeſted in the moſt unequivocal Manner, how much my perſonal Sentiments agree in this Reſpect with thoſe of my Government, and with what Eagerneſs I avail myſelf of every Opportunity of giving to the Perſons, with whom this Negotiation has procured me the Advantage of being acquainted, freſh Marks of the diſtinguiſhed Sentiments which I ſhall never ceaſe, under any Circumſtances, to entertain towards them.

I am, &c.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Fourth Incloſure (D.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to Meſſrs. Champagny and Clarke, dated 29th Auguſt 1806.

Paris le 29 Août 1806.

AU moment de renouer avec leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires François, la Conférence du 26 de ce mois, le Souſſigné Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Brittannique ſe croit obligé de remettre

ſous

ſous les yeux de leurs Excellences l'Etat de la Négociation, tel qu'il ſe trove à la Suite de la Note remiſe de la part du Souſſigné et du Comte de Yarmouth le 12 du Courant ; leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires François verront, d'apres cet Expoſé, qu'au point où en eſt actuellement la Diſcuſſion, il n'eſt plus permis au Souſſigné de la continuer, à moins que par l'Admiſſion de l'unique baſe ſur laquelle il eſt autoriſé à négocier, leurs Excellences ne lui fournissent de nouveaux Motifs pour juſtifier une pareille détermination.

Dans la Note officielle, remiſe à Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires François, le 12 Août, il leur fut obſervé : " Que le Gouvernement Britannique bien loin de pretendre à " exiger du " Gouvernement François toutes les reſtitutions à " Sa bienſéance ſans qu'il ſoit tenu à aucune reſtitution envers la France," n'a temoigné d'autre " deſir que celui de traiter avec le Gouvernement " François ſur la baſe qui lui a été propoſée par la " France elle-même, telle qu'elle ſe trouve exprimée dans la Note de Lord Lauderdale, ſavoir : de " traiter généralement ſur la baſe de *uti poſſidetis* " qu'on devoit obſerver ſcrupuleuſement, excepté " dans le Cas du Hanovre, qu'on ſe propoſoit de " céder à Sa Majeſté Britannique en entier.

" Quand même il ſeroit poſſible de ſe meprendre " ſur les reſultats à tirer neceſſairement de ce principe, les diſcuſſions de vive voix qui eurent lieu " le 9 du Courant entre les Plénipotentiaires François

" çois et les Souſſignés, ne permettoient pas de
" douter que la propoſition ainſi enoncée n'eut
" été parfaitement entendue par ces Plénipoten-
" tiaires.

" En conſequence les Souſſignés n'ont qu'à
" répéter, que d'après les inſtructions de leur
" Gouvernement, ils ne peuvent faire autrement
" que d'inſiſter ſur ce que ce prncipe ſoit préalable-
" ment reconnû. Ce n'eſt qu'à cette Condition
" qu'il leur eſt permis de continuer la Negocia-
" tion."

Cette Note reſta ſans réponſe juſqu'au 29 du mois que leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires François marquèrent, par écrit, au Souſſigné:

" Que les Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majeſté l'Em-
" pereur des François Roi d'Italie, deſirant d'en-
" tretenir Son Excellence Monſieur le Comte de
" Lauderdale Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Bri-
" tannique ſur l'Objet de la dernière Note que
" Son Excellence leur a adreſſée, l'engagent à ſe
" rendre demain vers trois heures après midi au
" Miniſtère de l'Intérieur où ils ſeront réunis, ſi
" toutes fois cette heure peut convenir à Son Ex-
" cellence."

Le Souſſigné ſe diſpenſe de faire aucune Obſervation ſur l'Intervalle qui s'eſt écoulé entre l'envoi de la Note du 11 et l'époque où on y a répondu, ainſi que ſur la Manière dont on a évité d'entrer en matière, par écrit, ſur le contenu de cette Note, ſuivant l'Uſage de tous les tems, et de tous

les Pays, toutes les Fois qu'il s'agit des Affaires de cette Importance. Il se borne à remarquer, que lorsqu'après un aussi long délai, et à la suite d'une Invitation par écrit, le Soussigné s'y est rendu, dans l'espoir de recevoir enfin la déclaration du Gouvernement François sur le contenu de la Note officielle du 11, la Conférence n'a pas entendu de la part de leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires François, qu'à engager le Soussigné à présenter le Projet détaillé d'un Traité.

Déjà dans la Note du 11 Août, le Soussigné, conjointement avec le Comte de Yarmouth, avoit déclaré formellement, que, jusqu'à ce que la France eût adopté la Base, telle que le Gouvernement Britannique la croyoit avoir été proposée en premier lieu par elle, il ne lui étoit point permis d'entrer dans les détails de la Négociation. Aussi, quand même le Soussigné auroit pu s'oublier au point d'accéder à la Proposition faite dans la dernière Conférence par leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires François, non seulement il auroit fallu, pour cela, qu'il abandonnât les seules Conditions que ses Instructions l'autorisent à admettre, comme base de la Négociation, mais qu'il s'exposât encore à une Contradiction manifeste, en présentant d'abord l'ensemble d'un Projet de Traité, dont les détails devroient résulter de la Négociation même; Négociation que le Soussigné avoit déclaré ne pouvoir entamer que d'après une Reconnoissance préalable de la Base en question.

Dans cet Etat des Choſes le Souſſigné après avoir aſſiſté ſelon le déſir de Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires François, aux Conférences qu'elles lui ont propoſées ; après avoir mûrement réfléchi ſur toutes les Communications qu'il a reçuës de leurs Excellences, et s'être ainſi pleinement convaincu, que les Vuës actuelles du Gouvernement François ſont ſont éloignées de celles que Sa Majeſté Britannique a dû lui ſuppoſer ; enfin que la Continuation de la Négociation actuelle ne pourra déſormais avoir d'autre Effet que celui d'entretenir chez les deux Peuples un Eſpoir qui ne ſaura être réaliſé, le Souſſigné croit de ſon devoir de déclarer formellement à leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires François, la Reſolution où il eſt, conformément aux Inſtructions de ſon Souverain, de mettre un terme à ſa Miſſion. L'Admiſſion par écrit de la Baſe ſi ſouvent miſe en avant par le Souſſigné pourra ſeule apporter du Changement à cette Détermination.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 29th Auguſt 1806.

THE Underſigned Plenipotentiary of His Britannick Majeſty, being on the Point of renewing with their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries the Conference of the 26th Inſtant, thinks himſelf obliged to lay before their Excellencies the

State-

State of the Negotiation, such as it ſtood after the Note tranſmitted on the Part of the Underſigned and of the Earl of Yarmouth on the 12th Inſtant. Their Excellencies, the French Plenipotentiaries will perceive from this Statement, that the Diſcuſſion is come to a Point which will no longer permit the Underſigned to continue it, unleſs by the Admiſſion of the only Baſis on which he is authorized to negotiate, their Excellencies ſhould afford him freſh Motives to juſtify ſuch a Determination.

In the official Note tranſmitted to their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries on the 11th of Auguſt, it was obſerved to them, "That the "British Government, far from pretending to exact "from the French Government every Reſtitution "which may ſuit their Convenience, without being "bound to make any Reſtitution to France, never "expreſſed any other Wiſh than that of treating "with the French Government on the Baſis which "was propoſed to her by France herſelf; as it is "expreſſed in the Note of Lord Lauderdale, viz. "'to treat generally upon the Baſis of *uti poſſi-* "*detis*, which was to be ſcrupulouſly obſerved, "except in the Caſe of Hanover, which was pro- "poſed to be ceded to His Britannick Majeſty, "with all its Dependencies.'

"That even if it were poſſible to miſtake the Re- "ſult which would neceſſarily follow from this Prin- "ciple, the verbal Diſcuſſions which took place on "the 9th Inſtant, between the French Plenipoten- "tiaries and the Underſigned, leave no Room for

" Doubt, whether the Propoſition thus laid down
" was perfectly underſtood by thoſe Plenipoten-
" tiaries.

" The Underſigned have therefore only to repeat,
" that they cannot, conſiſtently with the Inſtruc-
" tions of their Government, do otherwiſe than
" inſiſt upon the previous Recognition of this Prin-
" ciple. It is on this Condition alone that they are
" authorized to continue the Negotiation."

This Note remained without Anſwer till the 25th of that Month, when their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries informed the Underſigned by a Letter, that, " the Plenipotentiaries of his Majeſty
" the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, wiſh-
" ing to confer with his Excellency the Earl of
" Lauderdale, His Britannick Majeſty's Plenipoten-
" tiary, upon the Subject of the laſt Note his Ex-
" cellency addreſſed to them, requeſt his Lordſhip
" will call at the Office of the Miniſter of the In-
" terior To-morrow about Three o'Clock in the
" Afternoon, where they will meet, provided the
" Hour is convenient to his Excellency."

The Underſigned forbears making any Obſervations on the Length of the Interval which elapſed between the ſending the Note of the 11th and the Period when it was anſwered; as well as on the Manner in which their Excellencies avoided entering into Diſcuſſion in Writing on the Contents of that Note, according to the Uſage of all Times, and of all Countries, whenever Affairs of ſuch Importance are in queſtion. He confines himſelf to

remark

remark that, when, after ſo long a Delay, and the Underſigned accepted an Invitation from their Excellencies to renew the Diſcuſſions, in the Hope of receiving at length the Deciſion of the French Government on the Contents of the official Note of the 11th, the Conference appeared to tend on the Part of their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries ſolely to engage the Underſigned to preſent the detailed Project of a Treaty.

The Underſigned, jointly with the Earl of Yarmouth, had already in the Note of the 11th Inſtant, formally declared, that, until France had adopted the Baſis, ſuch as the Britiſh Government underſtood it to have been originally propoſed by her, he could not enter into a detailed Negotiation. If indeed the Underſigned could have forgot himſelf ſo far as to accede to the Propoſition made at the laſt Conference by their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries, it would not only have been neceſſary for that Purpoſe, that he ſhould have abandoned the only Conditions which his Inſtructions authorized him to admit, as the Baſis of the Negotiation, but moreover that he ſhould expoſe himſelf to a manifeſt Contradiction, in preſenting at firſt an entire Project of a Treaty, the Details of which were to reſult from the Negotiation itſelf; a Negotiation which the Underſigned had declared that he could not enter upon till after a previous Acknowledgment of the Baſis in queſtion.

In

In this State of Things the Underſigned, after having attended, conformably to the Deſire of their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries, at the Conferences which they propoſed to him; after having maturely reflected on all the Communications which he has received from their Excellencies, and thus fully convinced himſelf, that the preſent Views of the French Government are far different from thoſe which his Britannick Majeſty had a Right to expect from them; in a Word, that the Continuance of the preſent Negotiation can henceforth have no other Effect than that of keeping up, in both Nations, a Hope which cannot be realized, the Underſigned thinks it his Duty formally to declare to their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries, the Reſolution which he has taken, in Conformity to the Inſtructions of his Sovereign, to put an End to his Miſſion. The Admiſſion, in Writing, of the Baſis ſo often brought forward by the Underſigned can alone occaſion a Change in this Determination.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

No. 44.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris Auguſt 30th, 1806. Received September 3d.

Sir, Paris, Auguſt 30th, 1806.

WHEN I reflect on the Contents of the Diſpatch I had the Honour of making up for you Yeſterday, I cannot help anticipating the Surprize with which you muſt receive the Intelligence, that I am now under an Engagement to renew the Conference with the Plenipotentiaries of France, on Thurſday the 4th of September.

On going Yeſterday, at Three o'Clock, to the Office of the Miniſter of the Interior, I confeſs I did not foreſee the Poſſibility of any Thing occurring that could prevent my executing the Reſolution I had formed, of demanding Paſſports this Morning, and of returning immediately to England. I truſt I need ſcarcely aſſure you, that I have as ſtrong an Impreſſion as any Man can have, of the bad Conſequences that may attend exhibiting any Thing which looks like Verſatility of Conduct; and yet, under the Circumſtances in which I found myſelf placed, I am ſatisfied I had no Choice, and that I could not refuſe, with Propriety, the Solicitations of the French Plenipotentiaries to renew the Conference.

At the Commencement of our Interview, I perceived a Diſpoſition to greater Cordiality than I had

had hitherto experienced. To M. de Champagny's Inquiry, whether they had been fortunate enough, by what they had ſaid, to induce me to deliver the Project of a Treaty, I anſwered, by recalling to his Recollection, the Reaſons I had formerly ſtated for declining ſuch a Proceeding till the Baſis that had originally been propoſed was again formally recognized; and I informed him, that, in order to give them an accurate View of my Conception of the Subject, I had prepared a Note which I wiſhed to ſubmit to them, delivering to them the Note, a Copy of which I had the Honour of inclosing in my Diſpatch of Auguſt 29th.

After reading this Note, and obſerving in general that they did not know whether, if we ſhould come to a particular Explanation, we might not arrive at a Concluſion coincident in its Effect with the Object I had in View, when I inſiſted on the general Principle, they entered into a Detail with reſpect to the Neceſſity of ſome immediate Determination on the Subject of Hanover, and afterwards ſtated their Views as to the French Poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, the Dutch Colonies, St. Lucie, and Tobago; on all of which, they talked in a Style ſo perfectly different from any Thing I had before heard, that I ſhould not be more ſurprized if, at our next Conference, they were to give them up, than I was at the Change of Tone manifeſted on this Occaſion.

A great deal more paſſed in the Way of general Converſation; all of which tended to ſhew me, that

that, although they were ſtill at a wide Diſtance from ſuch Terms as I could accede to, they had wonderfully relaxed from the Tone they had antecedently aſſumed.

M. de Champagny then invited me to name a Day for reſuming our Conference. To this, I decidedly objected, admitting, at the ſame Time, that they had made Conceſſions in the Courſe of our Diſcuſſion; but adding, that they were ſtill ſo far from agreeing to admit what the Engliſh Government uniformly conceived the original Propoſition to have conveyed, that I could not yet indulge any Hopes of our coming to an Agreement, and ſhould therefore feel it neceſſary to terminate my Miſſion.

M. de Champagny aſked me with ſome Warmth, whether I wiſhed for Peace on the Terms which I myſelf had ſtated? whether I thought myſelf authorized, after the Conceſſions they had juſt made, to refuſe them Time to conſider how much further they might go? and whether I might not reaſonably entertain Hopes that, with a little Time, the Differences which appeared now to ſeparate us might vaniſh?

On receiving ſuch a Remonſtrance, I thought it impoſſible not to agree to a Renewal of the Conference; and after ſome Converſation, Thurſday was fixed for the Day of our Meeting.

No. 45.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from Earl Spencer to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Downing-Street, September 4th, 1806.

My Lord, Downing Street, September 4th, 1806.

I AM commanded by His Majeſty to inform your Lordſhip that he is pleaſed to approve entirely the Conduct you have held in the Circumſtances detailed in your laſt Diſpatches, and to expreſs His Majeſty's Satisfaction in the good Effect which appears to have reſulted from it.

It is proper, however, to remark, that as the French Plenipotentiaries have not bound themſelves as yet by any written Note, nor have even in Converſation agreed to replace the Negociation on its true Baſis; the preſent Appearances of greater Facility on their Part, may probably ariſe only from their Deſire of keeping your Lordſhip at Paris till the Anſwer from Peterſburgh ſhall be received; an Object which your Lordſhip's laſt Note had ſhewn them they could no longer accompliſh without ſome Departure from the Ground on which they have hitherto ſtood.

If the Ruſſian Treaty ſhall not be ratified, His Majeſty is then (as I have already obſerved to your Lordſhip) replaced with reſpect to the Emperor of Ruſſia in the ſame Situation as before the Signature of M. d'Oubril's Treaty; but with the additional Tye, which the two Courts would in that

Caſe

Caſe feel from the freſh Proofs each will have given to the other of a ſteady Adherence to the Syſtem of Alliance: and it will then be neceſſary that our Peace ſhall be ſo far made dependant on that of Ruſſia as is pointed out in the Inſtructions originally given to Lord Yarmouth.

Since the above was written, we have received the important Intelligence contained in the indorſed Papers*, Copies of which I have thought it neceſſary to forward to you without a Moment's Delay for your Information; the Caſe is already provided for in this Diſpatch, and in the preſent ſtate of our Information on the Subject, I have nothing to add to what is above ſtated. A few Days will now probably put us in Poſſeſſion of the further Views and Intentions of Ruſſia, to which reference muſt of courſe be had in every ſucceeding Stage of the Negotiation; and as I ſhall loſe no Time in tranſmitting to your Lordſhip ſuch freſh Inſtructions as theſe may give riſe to, ſo we ſhall be anxious to hear as ſoon as poſſible from you what Effect this Event may produce on the Diſpoſition of the French Government.

* Intelligence of the Refuſal of the Emperor of Ruſſia to ratify M. d'Oubril's Treaty.

No. 46.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, September 4th, 1806.—Received September 7th.

Sir, Paris, September 4th, 1806.

IN my laſt Diſpatch I informed you that in conſequence of the Solicitations of the Plenipotentiaries of France, urged in the Manner I there ſtated to you, I had conſented to a Renewal of the Conference this Day at Three o'Clock.

About Half paſt Two I received from M. Talleyrand a Note, a Copy of which, marked A. as well as of my Anſwer, marked B., I now incloſe.

On going to M. Talleyrand's Office, I found him juſt returned from St. Cloud. He began by informing me that till Yeſterday they had received no certain Information from Peterſburgh; but that the Courier who arrived laſt Night, had brought Intelligence that the Emperor had poſitively refuſed to ratify the Treaty. He ſtated that he had the Emperor's Orders to ſay that this Change of Circumſtances would certainly induce him to make Peace with England on more favourable Terms than he would otherwiſe have at preſent conſented to; and further to declare, that as he would find it neceſſary to give to his Plenipotentiaries new Inſtructions, ſo he thought it proper to communicate this to me, that

that I might write to my Court to receive alſo ſuch further Inſtructions as they might think proper to give.

In anſwer to a Queſtion which I aſked, whether there was any Reaſon to expect the Arrival of any Miniſter to renew the Negotiation on the Part of Ruſſia, he ſaid that no Information on that Subject had been received. On taking Leave I aſſured M. Talleyrand that I ſhould report to you the apparent Openneſs with which the Communication had been made, and that I ſhould diſpatch a Courier this Evening with the Information.

First Inclosure (A.)

COPY of a Note from M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated September 4th, 1806.

Paris, le 4 Septembre.

LE Miniſtre des Relations Extérieures a reçu l'Ordre de Sa Majeſté L'Empereur et Roi de conférer aujourdhui avec Son Excellence Lord Lauderdale. Il a en conſéquence l'honneur de lui propoſer de vouloir bien Se rendre à l'Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères à deux Heures et demi. Il le prie d'agréer l'Aſſurance de ſa haute conſidération.

(Tranſlation)

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 4th September 1806.

THE Miniſter for Foreign Affairs has received the Orders of his Majeſty the Emperor and King, to hold a Conference this Day with his Excellency Lord Lauderdale. He has therefore the Honour to propoſe to his Excellency to call at the Office for Foreign Affairs at Half paſt Two. He begs him to accept the Aſſurance of his high Conſideration.

Second Incloſure (B.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated September 4th, 1806.

Paris, le 4 Sept, 1806.—à 2½ heures P. M.

LORD Lauderdale reçoit à l'inſtant la Lettre en date du 4 Septembre, par laquelle Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Relations Extérieures propoſe à Lord Lauderdale une Conférence pour aujourd-hui à deux heures et demi chez Son Excellence. Cette Invitation n'a été renduë à l'Hotel de Lord Lauderdale qu'à deux heures et demi; heure propoſée pour la Conférence: Mais Lord Lauderdale s'empreſſera de ſe rendre chez Son Excellence dans un quart d'heure au plus tard.

(Tranſlation.)

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 4th Sept. 1806.—Half paſt Two, P.M.

LORD Lauderdale has this Inſtant received the Note dated the 4th September, by which his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs propoſes to Lord Lauderdale a Conference at his Excellency's Office this Day at Half paſt Two o'Clock.

This Invitation was not delivered at Lord Lauderdale's Hotel till Half paſt Two, the Time ſpecified for the Conference: But Lord Lauderdale will have great Pleaſure in waiting upon his Excellency in a Quarter of an Hour at fartheſt.

No. 47.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, September 7th, 1806.—Received September 11th.

Sir, Paris, September 7th 1806.

I Received laſt Night, by the Courier Parſons, the Diſpatch dated the 4th September, ſigned by the Earl Spencer.

Though the latter Part of it is written in the Knowledge that the Emperor of Ruſſia has refuſed to ratify the Treaty made by M. d'Oubril, and refers to the Inſtructions antecedently given me, on the Suppoſition that this Event ſhould take place, I ſhall

delay preſſing for any Renewal of the Conferences, till I ſhall receive further Advice from England.

I am led to this Reſolution, becauſe I wiſh to hear from you after you have received my Diſpatch of September 4th, and, becauſe I further think that it would be highly advantageous previouſly to be informed concerning the Nature of the Communication, which the Court of Peterſburgh intends to make to the French Government, with reſpect to the Baſis on which His Imperial Majeſty will renew the Negotiation. And it appears to me from the Note, a Copy of which you tranſmitted to me, that a Communication of this Sort may be daily expected.

No. 48.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from Mr. Secretary Windham to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Downing-Street, September 10th, 1806.

My Lord, Downing Street, 10 Sept. 1806.

YOUR Lordſhip's Diſpatch of September 4th has not failed to engage His Majeſty's moſt ſerious Attention. The Language held by M. Talleyrand appears directed to the Object of engaging His Majeſty in a ſeparate Negotiation, to the Excluſion of Ruſſia; but the Intereſts both of this Country and of Europe have always been conſidered here as eſſentially connected with the Maintenance

Maintenance of the ſtricteſt Union of Councils and Meaſures between His Majeſty and the Emperor of Ruſſia. It was with deep Regret that His Majeſty ſaw the apparent Violation of this Principle in the ſeparate Treaty ſigned by M. d'Oubril; and He cannot but conſider the ſteady and upright Conduct of the Emperor of Ruſſia on that trying Occaſion, as impoſing on His Majeſty a freſh Obligation not to ſeparate His Intereſts from thoſe of ſo honourable and faithful an Ally.

Your Lordſhip muſt therefore in the firſt Place repreſent to the French Government, that the Refuſal to ratify M. d'Oubril's Treaty, has replaced the Two Courts in their former State of cloſe and intimate Alliance; and that any Attempt on the Part of France to ſeparate them, muſt henceforth be conſidered as hopeleſs. She can now form no Expectation that ſhe can conclude Peace with either of them, until the Negotiation with the other ſhall be brought to the ſame Concluſion.

In reverting to this Reſolution, His Majeſty does not however deſire to carry the Operation of this Principle at all farther than before. He has no Objection to its being underſtood as was expreſſed to Lord Yarmouth in Mr. Fox's Letter of the 26th of June, that the Two Courts ſhall treat ſeparately in Form, but in Subſtance in Concert with each other. In this Mode of treating, the ſeparate Intereſts of Great Britain and France may as before be ſeparately diſcuſſed between them. But His

Majeſty is determined, as is expreſſed in the ſame Diſpatch, that He will not come to any final Agreement without the Conſent of Ruſſia; and that any Arrangement of the Points depending between Him and France, is to be conſidered as proviſional, and ſubject to the caſe of a like Arrangement to be made by His Ally.

With reſpect to the ſeparate Intereſts of Great Britain, His Majeſty adheres to the Baſis originally propoſed to him by France, and on which your Lordſhip has ſo often had Occaſion to inſiſt, that of the *uti poſſidetis* for the Two Powers and their Allies in all Parts of the World, with the ſingle Exception of the Reſtitution of Hanover, as having been originally attacked on Grounds which cannot be defended.

This is the Offer of France as originally made to His Majeſty; it is the Demand on which His Majeſty ſtill thought fit to inſiſt, when apparently abandoned by Ruſſia; and His Majeſty has no Deſire of encreaſing it under Circumſtances, which, according to the Avowal of France herſelf, entitle His Majeſty to expect more favourable Conditions than France has lately been inclined to accede to. The *uti poſſidetis* thus deſcribed, muſt however now of Neceſſity include the Kingdom of Sicily.

Every Endeavour was made in the Outſet of the Negotiation to obtain the Reſtitution of Naples to His Sicilian Majeſty; and the Grounds on which it was thought fit finally to deſiſt from that Claim on the Part of His Majeſty are detailed in the Correſpondence

reſpondence of this Office with Lord Yarmouth and your Lordſhip.

But the Caſe of Sicily was always deemed to be widely different from that of Naples. Our actual Occupation of that Iſland brings it fully within the Benefit of the *uti poſſidetis*. And recent Events have ſhewn how very diſtant are the Hopes of Conqueſt in that Quarter, which were ſo much relied upon in one of the Notes preſented to your Lordſhip by the French Plenipotentiaries.

Lord Yarmouth had been uniformly inſtructed to inſiſt on this Demand as a *ſine quâ non* Condition of all Arrangements for Peace. On the Refuſal of France to accede to this Claim, his Lordſhip had actually, in purſuance of thoſe Inſtructions, demanded his Paſſports, and it was not in the ſmalleſt Degree departed from or relaxed until a Deſire was expreſſed to him by M. d'Oubril, that this Government would liſten to Propoſals for an Equivalent to be given for Sicily. In Compliance with the ſuppoſed Wiſhes of His Ally, and on that Ground alone, His Majeſty conſented to entertain the Conſideration of ſuch an Equivalent, but none has ever been ſuggeſted that appeared at all likely to meet the juſt Expectations which His Sicilian Majeſty would have been entitled to form on that Head. And His Majeſty has now the Satisfaction of learning, that the Sentiments of His Ally have in Fact never been different from His own on this Point; and that the Preſervation of Sicily is con-

ſidered in Ruſſia, as well as in England, as a juſt Condition of any Peace with France. On both theſe Grounds, therefore, both on the Principle adopted for His own Negotiation, and on the Ground of His Determination not to ſeparate Himſelf from Ruſſia, His Majeſty thinks it abſolutely neceſſary to maintain this Point with the ſame Firmneſs which He had originally manifeſted reſpecting it.

This includes all that it is neceſſary to ſay on any Point reſpecting the immediate Intereſts of this Country, or of any Poſſeſſion hitherto known to be occupied by His Majeſty's Arms.

No. 49.

COPY of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer, dated Paris, September 18th, 1806.—Received September 22d.

My Lord, Paris, Sept. 18, 1806.

I HAD the Honour of receiving the Diſpatch, ſigned by Mr. Secretary Windham, dated September 10, late in the Evening of Friday laſt.

Unfortunately I had had a ſlight Degree of Fever for four Days preceding, and I never was more unfit than on Saturday Morning to attend to Buſineſs of ſuch a Magnitude.

On conſidering the Inſtructions contained in the Diſpatch with all the Attention I could, they appeared

peared to me to relate to two diſtinct Subjects; Firſt, To the Form and Manner in which His Majeſty thought proper that I ſhould conduct the Negotiation: Secondly, To the Terms which, under the preſent Circumſtances of the Two Countries, it is proper to aſk.

To this Diſtinction I conceived it to be the more neceſſary for me to attend, becauſe I thought it regular and proper to addreſs what I had to ſay on the Firſt Point to the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, whereas the Plenipotentiaries of France, ſhould the Government authorize them to proceed, ſeemed the proper Channel of Communication on the Second.

In purſuance of this Idea, I immediately wrote a Note, a Copy of which (marked A.) I incloſe, addreſſed to M. Talleyrand, which I ſent by Mr. Goddard in the Evening, as I was myſelf confined to bed.

On Monday, about Five o'Clock, M. Talleyrand called, and though I was very ill at the Time, I reſolved to admit him. He ſat upwards of Half an Hour. The Outline of his Converſation conſiſted in his expreſſing a Deſire to have a full Communication with me, in his aſſuring me that if the Difficulties, in reſpect of Form, could be got over, he did not think the Objections to the Terms would be material, and that, where Peace was ſeriouſly in View, as it was with them, it figured as an Object of ſuch Importance as to give a Diſ-

poſition

position to accommodate about Conditions: In a Word, that he had little Doubt that he and I would arrange the Buſineſs.

On my Part, I ſtated, that I was afraid he proceeded on the Suppoſition that I might give Way in ſome of the Points in Queſtion, which I thought it fair to aſſure him at once was impoſſible. I ſtated to him generally the Demands I was to make on the Part of England, which would no Way vary from the Terms we had originally underſtood to have been propoſed; and that he muſt expect I would be as poſitive in relation to the Conditions for Ruſſia, with which he was acquainted, as I ſhould be with reſpect to any Point more peculiarly of Britiſh Intereſt. I then thought it right to introduce the Subject of my having no Powers from Ruſſia, obſerving that, although there might be ſome Irregularity in this Mode of proceeding, yet that, under all the Circumſtances of the preſent Caſe, it ſeemed unavoidable, becauſe the Principle and Feelings of His Majeſty would never permit him to think of treating, but in ſuch a Manner as might inſure to the Court of Peterſburgh an honourable Peace, at the Moment that Peace ſhould be concluded between England and France; and that unleſs I could be allowed to ſtate the Objects of Ruſſia, this could be hardly effected.

He aſſured me that they would wave all Objections with regard to Form, and that they would be perfectly ready to hear me on the Subject of a Treaty of Peace with Ruſſia; his Objection to my

Propoſal

Propoſal being founded, not on the Circumſtance of my wanting Powers from Ruſſia, but on the very unuſual Propoſal of concluding a Treaty, which, when ſigned, was only to take place in a certain Event. I mentioned to him that the ſame Thing had been done at Paris in 1782, when Mr. Oſwald concluded a Treaty of Peace with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams.

During the Whole of this Converſation, I had gone even out of my Way to repeat to him the Neceſſity of his laying his Account with my adhering rigidly to the Terms I had detailed; and yet he left me with ſuch Expreſſions as could not fail to create a Belief, that he intended to accede to my Propoſitions.

At the Moment he quitted me I was much better than I had been for ſome Days, and was in ſuch Hopes that I was about to get well, that I undertook to write to him next Morning, Tueſday the 16th, to ſay whether I could appoint a Meeting in the Courſe of that Day. Unfortunately I had a miſerably bad Night, and finding myſelf in the Morning totally diſqualified for Exertion, I wrote to him a Note of which I now encloſe a Copy (marked B.).

Your Lordſhip will perceive, that in this Note I preſſed for an Anſwer in Writing, in a Manner as ſtrong and as inoffenſive as I could deviſe.

On the Morning of the 17th, I wrote to M. Talleyrand a ſhort Note (marked C.) expreſſing my Deſire that he would come to me any Time after

Three

Three o'Clock, which was hardly diſpatched before I received a Letter from his Excellency, announcing the Arrival of a Courier at Boulogne, and the melancholy Account of Mr. Fox's Death. A Copy of this, together with my Anſwer, a Copy of which (marked D. and E.) I have the Honour of incloſing.

In the Evening I received the Incloſure (marked F.) from which your Lordſhip will perceive that I ſhall at laſt have a Meeting with M. Talleyrand To-morrow at One o'Clock.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Firſt Incloſure (A.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated September 13th, 1806.

Paris, le 13 Septembre 1806.

LE Soufſigné Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Britannique a tranſmis ſans delai, à ſa Cour, la comunication qui lui fut faite par Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures Jeudi 4 de ce mois; et il s'empreſſe maintenant de répondre à cette communication, en intimant à Son Excellence la marche que Sa Majeſte a jugé à propos de lui preſcrire pour ſa conduite dans les circonſtances actuelles.

Sa

Sa Majeſté Britannique, toujours attentive au maintien des liaiſons intimes, et de l'Alliance, qui ſubſiſtent entre Sa Majeſté et l'Empereur de toutes les Ruſſies, trouve naturellement, dans la conduite recente de ſon Illuſtre Allié, et dans les temoignages qu'il vient de donner de l'Intérêt qu'il prend au Bien-être de la Grande Bretagne, et au bonheur général de l'Europe, de nouveaux motifs pour ne séparer, en aucun cas, ses Intérêts de ceux de la Cour de Peterſbourg.

Cependant Sa Majeſté ne prétend pas porter ce principe plus loin que ne l'a déjà dû faire le Comte de Yarmouth, d'après les Inſtructions de Mr. Fox, dans les Communications de ſa Seigneurie avec le Gouvernement François. Rien n'empêche que les intérêts de la Grande Bretagne et de la France ne ſoient traités ſéparemment; ſeulement Sa Majeſté n'autoriſe pas le Souſſigné à ſigner un Traité autrement que proviſoirement; ce Traité ne devant avoir ſon plein effet que dans le cas où la paix ſe feroit entre ce fidèle Allié de la Grande Bretagne et la France: c'eſt à ces conditions ſeulement que le Souſſigné eſt autoriſé actuellement à négocier.

Le Souſſigné a ordre d'ajouter, que Sa Majeſté Britannique parfaitement inſtruite du deſir de la Cour de St. Peterſbourg pour la Paix ſur des Baſes reciproquement honorables et avantageuſes, et compatibles, en même tems, avec les intérêts de l'Europe, l'a autoriſé à faire part aux Plénipotentiaires François des conditions auxquelles la Ruſſie (d'après

(d'après la connoiſſance intime et entière que poſſède Sa Majeſté Britannique des intentions de cette Cour) ſeroit prête à négocier avec le Gouvernement François ; de les rédiger en forme de Traité, dans le cas où elles ſeroient conſenties de part et d'autre ; et d'inſerer dans le Traité proviſionnel entre la Grande Bretagne et la France un Article, d'après lequel Sa Majeſté Britannique s'engageroit à employer ſa Médiation pour obtenir l'acceſſion de Sa Majeſté L'Empereur de toutes les Ruſſies à ce Traité.

Le Souſſigné n'ignore pas que c'eſt aux Plénipotentiaires François qu'il doit faire la communication officielle des Conditions : En attendant, et pour la ſatisfaction de Son Excellence Le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures, il n'a aucune difficulté de lui dire, qu'elles ſeront en ſubſtance les mêmes qui ont déja été communiquées à Son Excellence, par Son Excellence le Baron de Budberg.

Le Souſſigné attendra, avec une vive impatience, la reponſe que Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures voudra bien lui faire par écrit à cette Communication. Il lui eſt d'autant plus eſſentiel de l'obtenir ſous cette forme, que Sa Cour a remarqué ſur ce que les communications deja faites par le Souſſigné, ſont pluſieurs fois reſteés ſans reponſe écrite.

Le Souſſigné a l'Honneur de renouveller à Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures les Aſſurances de ſa haute Conſidération.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.

(Tranſlation.)

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 13th Sept. 1806.

THE Underſigned, Plenipotentiary of His Britannick Majeſty, loſt no Time in tranſmitting to his Court the Communication which his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs made to him on Thurſday the 4th Inſtant; and he now haſtens to reply to that Communication, by informing his Excellency of the Line of Conduct His Majeſty has thought proper to direct him to purſue under the preſent Circumſtances.

His Britannick Majeſty, ever anxious to maintain the intimate Connection and Alliance which ſubſiſt between His Majeſty and the Emperor of All the Ruſſias, naturally finds in the recent Conduct of His illuſtrious Ally, and in the Proofs which he has lately afforded of the Intereſt which he takes in the Welfare of Great Britain and in the general Happineſs of Europe, additional Motives not to ſeparate, in any Caſe, His Intereſts from thoſe of the Court of St. Peterſburgh.

It is not, however, the Intention of His Majeſty to carry this Principle further than the Earl of Yarmouth was inſtructed to carry it by Mr. Fox, in his Lordſhip's Communications with the French Government. There is nothing to prevent the Intereſts of Great Britain and of France from being treated ſeparately: only His Majeſty does not authoriſe the Underſigned to ſign any Treaty except proviſionally: ſuch Treaty not to have its full

Effect

Effect until Peace ſhall have been concluded between that faithful Ally of Great Britain and France. It is upon theſe Conditions alone that the Underſigned is at preſent authoriſed to negociate.

The Underſigned has Orders to add, that His Britannick Majeſty, fully acquainted with the Deſire entertained by the Court of St. Peterſburgh for Peace upon Conditions reciprocally honourable and advantageous, and at the ſame Time compatible with the Intereſts of Europe, has authoriſed him to impart to the French Plenipotentiaries the Conditions upon which Ruſſia (according to the full and perfect Knowledge His Britannick Majeſty has of the Intentions of that Court) would be willing to negotiate with the French Government; to reduce them into the Form of a Treaty in the Event of their being agreed to on both Sides; and to inſert an Article in the Proviſional Treaty between Great Britain and France, by which His Britannick Majeſty ſhould engage to employ His Mediation, for the Purpoſe of obtaining the Acceſſion of his Majeſty the Emperor of All the Ruſſias to the ſaid Treaty.

The Underſigned is aware that he ought to make the official Communication of the Conditions to the French Plenipotentiaries: In the mean Time, and for the Satisfaction of his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, he has no Difficulty in telling him that they will be in Subſtance the ſame as thoſe which have already been communicated to

his

his Excellency by his Excellency Baron de Budberg.

The Underſigned expects with great Impatience the Anſwer to this Communication, which his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs will have the Goodneſs to ſend in Writing. It is the more neceſſary for him to receive it in that Form, as his Court has remarked that the Communications the Underſigned has already made, have frequently remained without a written Anſwer.

The Underſigned has the Honour to renew to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs the Aſſurances of his high Conſideration.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Second Incloſure (B.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated September 16th, 1806.

Paris, ce 16 Septembre 1806.

LORD Lauderdale a l'Honneur de prévenir Son Excellence Monſieur de Talleyrand qu'il a paſſé une très mauvaiſe nuit, et qu'il ſe trouve aujourd'hui abſolument hors d'etat de diſcuter des Affaires.

Lord Lauderdale aura l'Honneur d'écrire à Son Excellence demain matin. Il eſpère qu'à cette époque l'indiſpoſition dont il ſouffre aura pris une

tournure qui le mette en etat d'avoir avec Son Excellence l'entretien qu'il déſire tant.

Il eſpère cependant que Son Excellence voudra bien à cette entrevuë remettre à Lord Lauderdale une reponſe par écrit à ſa dernière Note. Il le prie de croire que ce n'eſt nullement par le déſir d'inſiſter ſur une demande, par la ſeule raiſon qu'elle a été une fois faite, qu'il la renouvelle actuellement ; mais les Ordres de ſa Cour ſont précis ſur ce point, et Lord Lauderdale peut encore moins ſe diſpenſer de rappeller cette circonſtance au ſouvenir de Son Excellence aujourd'hui, qu'il ſe trouve appellé à traiter pour une Cour de laquelle il n'a pas eu des Pourvoirs directs.

Lord Lauderdale a l'Honneur de renouveller à Son Excellence l'aſſurance de ſa haute Conſidération.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 16th September 1806.

LORD Lauderdale has the Honour of informing his Excellency Monſieur Talleyrand, that he has paſſed a very bad Night, and finds himſelf utterly incapable of entering upon Buſineſs To-day.

Lord Lauderdale will have the Honour of writing to his Excellency To-morrow Morning, when he hopes the Indiſpoſition under which he now labours,

labours, will have taken ſuch a Turn as may enable him to hold the Converſation with his Excellency which he ſo much deſires.

Lord Lauderdale hopes, nevertheleſs, that his Excellency will be pleaſed, at this Interview, to put into his Hands a written Anſwer to his laſt Note.

He entreats his Excellency to believe, that it is by no Means from a Deſire of inſiſting upon a Demand merely becauſe it has been once made, that he now renews it, but the Orders of his Court are poſitive in this Reſpect, and Lord Lauderdale feels it the more indiſpenſable for him to remind his Excellency of this Circumſtance at the preſent Moment, ſince he finds himſelf called upon to treat for a Court from which he has received no direct Powers.

Lord Lauderdale has the Honour of renewing to his Excellency, the Aſſurance of his high Conſideration.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Third Incloſure (C.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated September 17th, 1806.

Paris, ce 17 Septembre 1806.

LORD Lauderdale, quoique toujours trop indiſpoſé pour pouvoir ſortir aujourd'hui, ſe croit cependant en état d'entrer en Conference avec Son Excellence Monſieur de Talleyrand, ſi Son Excellence lui faiſoit l'honneur de venir à l'Hôtel de l'Empire aujourd'hui au moment qui ſeroit le plus agréable à Son Excellence après trois heures.

Si cette propoſition ne s'accordoit pas avec les Engagemens de Son Excellence, ou qu'elle lui fut d'ailleurs incommode, Lord Lauderdale eſpèreroit être en etat de ſortir demain, et de ſe rendre chez Son Excellence Monſieur de Talleyrand à l'heure de ſa Commodité.

Il a l'honneur de renouveller à Son Excellence les aſſurances de ſa hauté Conſidération.

(Signe) LAUDERDALE.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 17th September 1806.

LORD Lauderdale, although ſtill too unwell to leave the Houſe, thinks himſelf able to hold a Conference with his Excellency M. Talleyrand To-day, if his Excellency will do him the Honour of coming

coming to the Hotel de l'Empire, any Time after Three o'Clock that may beſt ſuit his Excellency.

Should this Propoſal interfere with his Excellency's Engagements, or being in any other Reſpect inconvenient to him, Lord Lauderdale hopes to be able to go out To-morrow, and will wait upon his Excellency M. Talleyrand at whatever Hour may beſt ſuit him.

He has the Honour of renewing to his Excellency the Aſſurances of his high Conſideration.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Fourth Incloſure (D.)

COPY of a Note from M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated September 17th, 1806.

Paris le 17 Septembre 1806 au matin.

M. LE Prince de Benevent apprend dans le moment, que le Courier Johnſon eſt arrivé, et ſera aujourd'hui à Paris. M. le Prince de Benevent apprend en même tems, avec une véritable peine, la Mort de M. Fox, dont il a l'Honneur de faire part à Son Excellence Monſieur le Comte de Lauderdale. M. Fox eſt proviſoirement remplacé par M. Spencer.

M. le Prince de Bénévent eſpère que la Santé de Mylord Lauderdale eſt meilleure aujourd'hui.

Il a l'Honneur de lui renouveller l'Aſſurance de ſ
haute Conſidération.

(Signé) CH. MAU. TALLEYRANI
Prince de Benevent.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, September 17, 180

THE Prince of Benevento has this Mome learnt that the Meſſenger, Johnſon, is arrive and will be in Paris To-day. It is with ſince Regret that the Prince of Benevento, at the ſam Time, heard of the Death of Mr. Fox, of whic Event, he has the Honour of informing his Exce lency Lord Lauderdale. Mr. Spencer ſucceed Mr. Fox proviſionally.

The Prince of Benevento hopes that Lord La derdale finds himſelf better To-day. He has th Honour of renewing to him the Aſſurance of h high Conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRANI
Prince of Benevento.

Fifth Inclosure (E.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated September 17th, 1806.

Paris ce 17 Septembre 1806.

LORD Lauderdale reçoit le billet que Son Excellence le Prince de Bénévent lui a fait paſſer ce matin, au moment où il venoit d'expédier celui dans lequel il propoſoit à Son Excellence une Conference pour aujourd'hui. Lord Lauderdale préſume que, vû l'état de ſa ſanté, et la prochaine arrivée du Courier, Son Excellence, penſera comme lui, que la Conférence pourra être renvoyée juſqu'à demain.

Lord Lauderdale remercie Son Excellence le Prince de Bénévent de ſon attention à lui apprendre la nouvelle de l'Arrivée du Courier. La mort de Mr. Fox ne le ſurprend pas, et il paroit d'après ce que lui marque Son Excellence dans ſon Billet, que Lord Spencer, qui eſt Sécrétaire d'Etat pour l'Intérieur, a la garde des ſceaux du Département des Affaires Etrangères proviſoirement, ainſi qu'il eſt d'uſage, et en attendant que le Succeſſeur ſoit nommé.

Lord Lauderdale a l'Honneur de renouveller à Son Excellence les aſſurances de ſa haute Conſidération.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, September 17, 1806.

LORD Lauderdale received the Note that his Excellency the Prince of Benevento ſent him this Morning, at the Moment when he had juſt diſpatched the Note in which he propoſed to hold a Conference with his Excellency this Day. Lord Lauderdale preſumes that, conſidering the State of his Health, and the approaching Arrival of the Meſſenger, his Excellency will agree with him in Opinion, that the Conference may be poſtponed till To-morrow.

Lord Lauderdale thanks his Excellency the Prince of Benevento for his Attention in acquainting him with the Arrival of the Courier. The Death of Mr Fox occaſioned him no Surpriſe; and it appears from what his Excellency mentions in his Note, that the Seals of the Foreign Department (as is uſually the Caſe) have been proviſionally entruſted to Lord Spencer, Secretary of State for the Home Department, until a Succeſſor is appointed.

Lord Lauderdale has the Honour of renewing to his Excellency the Aſſurances of his high Conſideration.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Sixth

Sixth Incloſure (F.)

COPY of a Note from M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated September 17th, 1806.

Paris le 17 Septembre 1806.

LE Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures a trouvé, à ſon retour de S^t Cloud, le billet que Son Excellence Lord Lauderdale lui a fait l'Honneur de lui adreſſer.

Il regrette extrémement que la Santé de Son Excellence ne ſoit pas meilleure. Demain étant le Jour de ſon travail à Saint Cloud, il ne pourra pas avoir l'Honneur de voir Son Excellence ; mais il ne manquera pas de ſe rendre chez elle après-demain vers Une Heure.

Le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures a l'Honneur de renouveller à Son Excellence Lord Lauderdale les Aſſurances de Sa haute Conſidération.

(Signé) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince de Benevent.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, September 17, 1806.

THE Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, on his Return from St. Cloud, found the Note which his Excellency Lord Lauderdale had done him the Honour of writing to him. He regrets extremely the

the continued Indiſpoſition of his Excellency. To-morrow being the Day of his official Attendance at St. Cloud, he cannot have the Honour of ſeeing his Excellency, but he will not fail to wait upon him the next Day about One o'Clock.

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs has the Honour of renewing to his Excellency Lord Lauderdale, the Aſſurances of his high Conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

No. 50.

COPY of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer, dated Paris, September 19th, 1806.—Received September 22d.

My Lord, Paris, 19th September 1806.

AT One o'Clock this Day, Monſieur Talleyrand called on me according to the Appointment which I announced to your Lordſhip in my laſt Diſpatch. I immediately perceived, that his Plan was to exhibit extreme Civility, which no One knows better how to execute.

After ſome Time ſpent in Compliments, and in Condolence on the great Loſs the World had ſuſtained, he told me, that as I inſiſted on an Anſwer in Writing, One was prepared, which contained a Declaration conſonant to what he ſuppoſed me to wiſh on the Two moſt material Points.

Firſt,

Firſt, That the Emperor was willing to admit of an Article being introduced to anſwer the Objects I had in View in relation to Ruſſia, and to inſtruct his Plenipotentiaries to hear me with reſpect to the Intereſts of that Power. Secondly, That France would be ready to make great Conceſſions for the Purpoſe of obtaining Peace.

After ſome Converſation, all tending to impreſs me with the Idea that Peace was their main Object, and that they were even ready to make any Sacrifice to ſecure it, he produced the Paper to which he had alluded (marked A.); and which I had at firſt underſtood he meant to tranſmit to me when he ſhould go Home.

Before he opened it, he looked at me, and ſaid, that there was a Mixture in it of what perhaps I ſhould not like, but that I muſt take the Evil with the Good. He begged that I would allow him to read it through without interrupting him. When he had finiſhed, I ſaid that I ſhould of courſe ſend ſuch an Anſwer as I thought becoming and proper. I told him, and, I truſt, with perfect Temper and ſeeming Indifference, that the moſt important Thing for me to know was, whether theſe Conceſſions would be to the Extent of allowing us to retain what they had originally propoſed? He anſwered, that the Emperor would leave every Thing open to the Plenipotentiaries.

On his going away I felt myſelf ſo extremely fatigued, in conſequence of the weak State in which my late Illneſs has left me, that I was obliged to lie

lie down and recruit my Strength before I could turn my Mind to the Formation of what I conceived to be a proper Anſwer to his Note. I truſt your Lordſhip will approve of the Anſwer I have ſent, a Copy of which I have the Honour of incloſing, (marked B.). My Object in framing it, was to facilitate as much as poſſible the immediate Progreſs of the Negotiation, and, at the ſame Time, to ſhew the Government of France feel that I was alive to what, in point of Dignity, belonged to the Plenipotentiary of His Britannick Majeſty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

First Incloſure (A.)

COPY of a Note delivered by M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated September 18th, 1806.

LE Souſſigné Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures a mis ſous les yeux de Sa Majeſté l'Empereur Roi d'Italie la note que Son Excellence Mylord Comte de Lauderdale, Miniſtre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Britannique lui a fait l'honneur de lui adreſſer le 13 de ce mois.

Sa Majeſté l'Empereur et Roi voit avec peine que la négotiation ſemble prendre chaque jour une direction rétrograde, et Elle peut difficilement

s'éxpliquer

s'expliquer à quel but désire arriver le Gouvernement Anglois.

D'abord, on a mis en avant et l'on a voulu faire reconnoître des formules surannées, dont le texte et le fond n'avoient jamais été admis, ni même discutés par le Gouvernement François, et lorsque cette difficulté a paru écartée, et que Messieurs les Plénipotentiaires François ont fait pressentir des sacrifices qui constatent de plus en plus les dispositions de leur Gouvernement pour la Paix, on revient à des points antérieurs à la Négotiation, et l'on reproduit une question qui trois fois avoit été décidée, d'abord par les pouvoirs donnés à M. d'Oubril et dont Messieurs les Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté Britannique ont eu Connoissance, depuis par les pouvoirs que l'Angleterre avoit donnés à Mylord Comte de Yarmouth, et enfin pour la troisième fois par ceux de Mylord Comte de Lauderdale. Il etoit ce semble, permis de penser qu'une discussion terminée avant les premières conferences de Messieurs les Négociateurs et décidée même par le fait seul de leur négociation ne se représenteroit plus.

Toutesfois Sa Majesté l'Empereur voulant donner une nouvelle preuve de ses constantes dispositions pour le rétablissement de la Paix, adhere à la proposition suivante, " que les négociations entre " la France et l'Angleterre continueront, et que le Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande Bretagne pourra introduire dans le

Traité,

Traité, ſoit comme article patent, ſoit comme article ſecrét, ſoit dans toute autre forme qui rempliroit le même but, tout ce qu'il croira utile pour concilier les differends bui exiſtent entre la France et la Ruſſie, et pour la faire participer aux bienfaits de la Paix ; bien entendu qu'on n'admettra que les propoſitions reſpectivement honorables et ne portant aucune atteinte à la puiſſance réelle, à la dignité des deux Empires, et qu'on ne verra plus reproduire les propoſitions étranges que M. de Novoſiltzoff avoit eu à faire de la part de la Ruſſie, et qui ayant ſignalé l'origine d'une Coalition vaincue et confonduë dès ſa naiſſance, doivent être oubliées avec elle. Il eſt des propoſitions qui n'étantque le réſultat d'une aveugle confiance et d'une eſpêce d'enivrement, et qui n'étant fondées ni ſur la force réelle des Etats, ni ſur leur ſituation geographique, ſont privées du Caractère pacifique, et portent avec elles leur réprobation.

La France ne doit abandonner ni les intérets de l'Empire Ottoman, ni une poſition qui la mette à portée de ſoutenir cet Empire contre les aggreſſions dont la Ruſſie le menace ouvertement ; mais tous ces objets deſtinés à entrer dans les diſpoſitions du Traité, devant être reſervés pour la Diſcuſſion, le Souſſigné ne cherchera pas à participer ſur les reſultats qu'elle doit avoir.

Si depuis les changemens ſurvenus dans le Cabinet de Sa Majeſté Britannique on continuë en Angleterre à vouloir la Paix, la Paix peut ſe faire et ſe faire

faire promptement ; L'Empereur ne s'arretera point à quelques ſacrifices pour l'accélérer et la rendre durable : mais ſi les diſpoſitions pour la Paix avoient changé à Londres, ſi les vuës ſages et libérales développées dans les premières communications qui ont eu lieu avec l'illuſtre Miniſtre que regrettent les deux nations, ne prévaloient plus, une diſcuſſion vague, des prétentions immoderées, et des propoſitions ambiguës, s'écartant du ton de franchiſe et de nobleſſe néceſſaire pour conduire à un approche ment veritable, ne feroient qu'aigrir d'avantage, et feroient indignes des deux peuples.

La France ne prétend donner la loi ni à la Ruſſie, ni à l'Angleterre, mais Elle ne veut la recevoir ni de l'Angleterre, ni de la Ruſſie. Que les conditions ſoient egales, juſtes, moderées, la Paix eſt faite ; mais ſi l'on ſe montre imperieux, exagéré, ſi on affecte la ſuprématie, ſi enfin on veut dicter la Paix, l'Empereur et le Peuple Francois ne releveront pas même ces propoſitions. Confians en eux mêmes, ils diront ce qu'un ancien Peuple répondit à ſes Ennemis, " Vous demandez nos armes, venez les prendre."

Le Souſſigné à l'honneur, &c.

(Signé) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

(Tranſlation.)

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 18 September, 1806.

THE Underſigned, the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, has laid before his Majeſty the Emperor, King of Italy, the Note which his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from His Britannick Majeſty, did him the Honour to addreſs to him on the 13th of this Month.

His Majeſty the Emperor and King ſees with Regret that the Negotiation ſeems to take every Day a retrograde Courſe, and he is at a loſs to diſcover what Point the Engliſh Government wiſh to attain.

In the firſt Inſtance, obſolete Forms were brought forward and urged for our Acceptance, the Text and the Subſtance of which had never been admitted, nor even diſcuſſed, by the French Government; and when this Difficulty appeared to be removed, and the French Plenipotentiaries held out a Proſpect of Sacrifices which proved more and more the Deſire of their Government for Peace, Points antecedent to the Negotiation were recurred to, and a Queſtion was ſtarted again which had been Three Times decided; Firſt, by the Powers given to M. d'Oubril, with which His Britannick Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries were acquainted; afterwards by the Powers given to the Earl of Yarmouth; and laſtly, for the Third Time, by thoſe of the Earl of Lauderdale. One might have ſuppoſed that a Diſcuſſion, terminated before the Firſt Conference of the reſpective

ſpective Negotiators, and decided even by the very Fact of their Negotiation, would not again be brought forward.

His Majeſty the Emperor wiſhing however to give a freſh Proof of his uniform Deſire for the Re-eſtabliſhment of Peace, adheres to the following Propoſal; That the Negotiations between France and England ſhall continue; that the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of His Majeſty the King of Great Britain ſhall be at Liberty to introduce into the Treaty, either as a publick or a ſecret Article, or in any other Form which would anſwer the ſame End, whatever he may conceive would tend to reconcile the exiſting Differences between France and Ruſſia, and would procure for the latter a Participation in the Benefits of Peace, it being well underſtood, that no Propoſals ſhall be admitted except ſuch as are reſpectively honourable, and are not injurious to the real Power and the Dignity of the Two Empires; and that we ſhall not ſee again brought forward the extraordinary Propoſals which M. de Novoſiltzoff was charged to make on the Part of Ruſſia, and which having marked the Origin of a Coalition conquered and deſtroyed in its Birth, ought equally to be forgotten with the Coalition itſelf. There are Propoſals which, being only the Reſult of blind Confidence, and of a Species of Infatuation, and being founded neither on the real Force of the Parties, nor on their geographical Situation, are deprived

of a pacific Character, and carry with them their own Condemnation.

France ought neither to abandon the Interests of the Ottoman Empire, nor a Position which enables her to sustain that Empire against the Aggressions with which she is openly menaced by Russia; but as all the Objects destined to enter into the Arrangements of the Treaty, must be reserved for Discussion, the Undersigned will not seek to anticipate the Result which it may produce.

If, after the Changes which have taken place in the Cabinet of His Britannick Majesty, Peace is still wished for in England, Peace may be made, and that without Delay. The Emperor will not hesitate to make some Sacrifices in order to accelerate it, and to render it durable; but if the Dispositions for Peace should have changed in London, if the wise and liberal Views manifested in the first Communications which took place with the illustrious Minister, whom both Nations lament, should no longer prevail, a vague Discussion, immoderate Pretensions, and ambiguous Proposals, wide of that Tone of Frankness and Dignity necessary to conduce to a real Reconciliation, would only have the Effect of producing more Irritation, and would be unworthy of both Nations. France does not pretend to dictate either to Russia or to England, but she will be dictated to by neither of these Powers. Let the Conditions be equal, just, and moderate, and the

Peace

Peace is concluded; but if an imperious and exaggerating Diſpoſition is evinced, if Pre-eminence is affected, if, in a Word, it is meant to *dictate* Peace, the Emperor and the French People will not even notice theſe Propoſals. Confiding in themſelves, they will ſay as a Nation of Antiquity anſwered its Enemies, "*you demand our Arms, come and take them.*"

The Underſigned, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, has the Honour to renew to his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale the Aſſurance of his high Conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

Second Incloſure (B.)

COPY of a Note from Lord Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated September 19th, 1806.

LE Souſſigné Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté le Roi de la Grande Bretagne, en repondant à la Note Officielle de Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures, en date du 18me de ce Mois, qui lui a été remiſe aujourdhui, commence par obſerver que c'eſt à deſſein qu'il s'abſtient autant qu'il eſt poſſible de toute remarque ſur des points qui pourront s'y trouver énoncés, mais qui ſont étrangers à l'objet immediatement en queſtion. Il évitera par ce moyen des diſcuſſions qui ſeroient

de nature à lui faire oublier le ton et la meſure que lui preſcrit ſon devoir dans tout le cours de ſa Miſſion. Cette conduite eſt auſſi la ſeule conforme à cet amour de la Paix qui caracteriſe toutes les demarches du Roi ſon Maître.

Lorſque le Soufſigné ſe repreſente qu'il eſt venu à Paris autoriſé à faire la Paix ſur des conditions déjà propoſées par la France: que malgré le refus de Sa Majeſté Imperiale de toutes les Ruſſies de ratifier le Traité ſigné par M. d'Oubril, et les avantages éclatans obtenus par les armes de Sa Majeſté dans l'Amerique-Eſpagnole, il s'eſt vû à même de donner (ainſi qu'il a eu l'honneur de le faire à Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Exterieures) des aſſurances que les demandes de Sa Cour, en ſa propre faveur n'en ſeroient pas eſſentiellement augmentées; le Soufſigné a dû être ſurpris de voir que l'on veuille ſuppoſer à Son Gouvernement l'intention de ſe montrer "im-" perieux, exagéré." Il ne l'eſt pas moins de ce qu'en repondant à une Note dans laquelle il avoit eu l'honneur d'expliquer diſtinctement à Son Excellence que c'etoit ſur les conditions enoncées par Son Excellence le Baron de Budberg que l'on inſiſtoit en faveur de la Ruſſie, Son Excellence ait crû devoir marquer du ſceau de reprobation des Conditions propoſées dans des Circonſtances totalement differentes par M. Novoſiltzoff, et la nature deſquelles Le Soufſigné ſe trouve par le fait entierement ignorer.

Toutesfois,

Toutesfois, après s'être expliqué comme l'a fait le Soussigné vis à vis de Son Excellence le Ministre des Relations Exterieures, et lui avoir fait entendre qu'il n'est autorisé à traiter que de maniere à s'assurer de ce que la Paix avec la Grande Bretagne et avec la Russie se fasse au même moment, et après avoir reçu dans la note officielle d'hier, des assurances que le Gouvenement François ne se refuse point à l'admission d'un Article qui aura pour but de pourvoir à cet objet indispensable, le Soussigné n'a aucune difficulté à reprendre les conferences avec LL. EE. les Plénipotentiaires François desque LL. EE. auront été autorisés à cet effet.

Le Soussigné à l'honneur, &c.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.

(Translation,)

Paris, 19th September 1806.

THE Undersigned Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, in answering the Official Note of his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 18th Instant, which has been received To-day, begins by remarking, that he purposely abstains as much as possible from all Observation upon those Points contained in it, which are foreign to the immediate Object in Question. By this Means, he will avoid Discussions

of a Nature to lead him to forget that Tone of Moderation which it is his Duty to observe in the whole Course of his Miſſion. He will thus maintain the Line of Conduct which is conformable to that Love of Peace, which characteriges all the Proceedings of the King his Maſter.

When the Underſigned reflects, that he came to Paris, authorized to conclude Peace upon Terms underſtood to have been propoſed by France; that notwithſtanding the Refuſal of His Imperial Majeſty of All the Ruſſias to ratify the Treaty ſigned by M. d'Oubril, and the ſplendid Succeſſes obtained by His Majeſty's Arms in Spaniſh America, he was authorized to give Aſſurances (as he had the Honour of doing to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs) that the Demands of his Court, in its own Favour, would not in conſequence of theſe Succeſſes be materially encreaſed; the Underſigned had reaſon to be ſurprized at finding his Government charged with manifeſting an "imperious and exaggerating Diſpoſition." He is not leſs aſtoniſhed, that his Excellency, in replying to a Note in which Lord Lauderdale had the Honour of explaining diſtinctly to him, that the Conditions pointed out by his Excellency Baron de Budberg, were in Subſtance what would be inſiſted upon by Great Britain in Favour of Ruſſia, ſhould have thought it neceſſary to reprobate ſo ſtrongly Conditions propoſed by M. de Novoſiltzoff under totally different Circumſtances, and of the

Nature

Nature of which, the Undersigned is entirely ignorant.

Nevertheless, after the Explanations given by the Undersigned to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Declaration made by him to his Excellency, that the Undersigned is not authorized to negotiate otherwise than so as to ensure the Conclusion of a Peace with Great Britain and with Russia at the same Moment; and, after having received, in the Official Note of Yesterday's Date, Assurances that the French Government does not refuse the Admission of an Article, the Design of which shall be to provide for this indispensable Object, the Undersigned will make no Difficulty in resuming the Conferences with their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries, as soon as their Excellencies shall be duly authorized for this Purpose.

The Undersigned has the Honour, &c.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

No. 51.

EXTRACT from a Dispatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer, dated Paris, September 28th, 1806.—Received September 28th.

NOTHING material happened after the Conference with M. Talleyrand, which I detailed in my Dispatch of the 19th Instant, till the 22d, when

when I received from him a Communication, informing me that the Emperor having thought General Clarke's Services near his Person necessary in a Journey he was about to undertake immediately, M. de Champagny would be instructed to conduct singly on the Part of France the Business of the Negotiation in future.

This Communication was made in a Letter which I enclose (marked A.) together with a Copy of my Answer (marked B.)

On the 23d, being anxious that the Negotiation should proceed as soon as possible, I took the Opportunity of M. de Champagny's sending to enquire after my Health, to urge him, in Writing, to renew the Conferences without farther Loss of Time. Your Lordship will find a Copy of my Letter (marked C.), together with his Answer (marked D.) enclosed.

On the 24th I received from M. Talleyrand an Answer to the Demand I had made for an Explanation on the Subject of Passports, in my Letter of the 22d. This Communication (marked E.) I think it proper also to transmit to your Lordship.

On the 25th at One o'Clock, M. de Champagny called on me, as had been previously agreed, for the Purpose of renewing the Conferences.

After the usual Interchange of Civilities, he proceeded to say, that, to secure Peace, the Emperor had determined to make great Sacrifices.

1st, That

1st, That Hanover with its Dependencies ſhould be reſtored to His Majeſty.

2d, That the Poſſeſſion of Malta ſhould be confirmed to Great Britain.

3d, That France would interfere with Holland to confirm to His Majeſty the abſolute Poſſeſſion of the Cape.

4th, That the Emperor would confirm to His Majeſty the Poſſeſſion of Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Mahee, and the other dependent Comptoirs.

5th, That as Tobago was originally ſettled by the Engliſh, it was meant alſo to give that Iſland to the Crown of Great Britain.

To all this he added, that what he had now ſaid proceeded on the Suppoſition, that Sicily was to be ceded, and that the French Government propoſed that his Sicilian Majeſty ſhould have as Indemnity, not only the Balearic Iſlands, but ſhould alſo receive an Annuity from the Court of Spain to enable him to ſupport his Dignity.

I here interrupted him, expreſſing my Surpriſe after the full Explanation I had with M. Talleyrand on that very Point, that the Poſſibility of our giving up Sicily ſhould be mentioned again; that the Guarantee of it to the King of the Two Sicilies was as much an Object with England as M. Talleyrand knew it to be with Ruſſia; and that I was happy to take that Opportunity of ſtating to him fairly, that I felt myſelf bound to conſider the obtaining for Ruſſia the Arrangement which ſhe deſired, as an Object more intereſting if poſſible

to

to England, than thoſe Points which might be conſidered as peculiarly connected with the own Intereſts.

He informed me, that there was no Clauſe in his Inſtructions empowering him to hear me on the Part of Ruſſia; but that he had even ſeen M. Talleyrand's Note to me, and, being ſatisfied that this was an accidental Omiſſion, which would be forthwith remedied, he had no Objection to proceed, as if ſuch a Clauſe had been inſerted.

It was agreed that I ſhould go to him To day at Two o'Clock to renew the Conference.

First Incloſure (A.)

COPY of a Note from M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated September 22d, 1806.

My Lord, Paris, 22 Septembre 1806.

J'Ai l'Honneur de vous informer, que Sa Majeſté ayant jugé utile à ſon Service de retenir près de ſa Perſonne M. le General Clarke, pendant le Cours d'un Voyage qu'Elle eſt ſur le Point d'entreprendre, M. de Champagny ſera déſormais chargé de ſuivre ſeul la Négociation commencée avec Votre Excellence. J'ai fait connoître les Intentions de Sa Majeſté à ce Miniſtre, qui a l'ordre de s'entendre avec vous pour que le cours des Conférences et de la Correſpondance des deux Légations n'éprouve

aucune

aucune Interruption. Je dois en même Temps vous annoncer, qu'étant moi-même destiné à suivre Sa Majesté, je n'en continuerai pas moins de correspondre avec Votre Excellence, l'ordre général du Service étant tel que toutes les Dépêches de mon Ministère me seront journellement et régulièrement adressées.

Je prie Votre Excellence d'agréer l'Assurance de ma haute Considération.

(Signé) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince de Benevento.

S. E. M. le Comte de Lauderdale,
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

My Lord, Paris, the 22d September 1806,

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that his Majesty having thought it for the Good of his Service to retain General Clarke near his Person, during the Course of a Journey he is about to undertake; M. de Champagny will henceforth be charged with conducting singly the Negotiation entered into with your Excellency.

I have communicated his Majesty's Intentions to that Minister, who has received Orders to concert with you such Measures as may prevent any Interruption to the Continuance of the Conferences, and of the Correspondence between the Two Missions. I should at the same Time acquaint you, that

that being myſelf directed to follow his Majeſty, I ſhall nevertheleſs continue to correſpond with your Excellency as before; the general Order of the Service being ſuch, as to ſecure the daily and regular Delivery of all Diſpatches addreſſed to me on the Affairs of my Department.

I beg your Excellency will accept the Aſſurance of my high Conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

His Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale,
&c. &c. &c.

Second Inclosure (B.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated September 22d, 1806.

Monſieur, Paris, 22 Septembre 1806.

J'AI l'Honneur d'accuſer la Réception de la Lettre de Votre Excellence en date d'aujourdhui, par laquelle elle me donne l'avis que Monſieur de Champagny ſera déſormais chargé de ſuivre ſeul la Negotiation avec moi; et que ce Miniſtre a ordre de s'entendre avec moi, pour que le cours des Conférences et de la Correſpondance n'éprouve aucune Interruption.

En remerciant Votre Excellence de cette Communication, j'ai l'honneur de lui obſerver, qu'il n'eſt

n'eſt pas moins eſſentiel de pouvoir, comme Votre Excellence le fera ſans doute avant ſon départ, à ce que les Communications par Courier avec mon Gouvernement, ne ſoit aſſurée, pendant votre Abſence, ſans délai ou Empêchemens quelconque, ainſi qu'il s'eſt pratiqué depuis mon Arrivée ici. Il ne peut échapper à Votre Excellence, combien il ſeroit impoſſible de vous faire parvenir à tems les Demandes que j'ai occaſion de faire à ce Sujet, à meſure que Beſoin en naît ; et je la prie en Conſequence de vouloir bien m'indiquer la Perſonne à laquelle je dois m'adreſſer pour cet Objet pendant ſon Abſence.

Je prie Votre Excellence d'agréer l'Aſſurance de ma haute Conſidération.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.

(Tranſlation.)

Sir, Paris, 22d September 1806.

I HAVE the Honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Excellency's Letter of this Date, in which you inform me that M. de Champagny will in future be directed to carry on ſingly the Negotiation with me, and that this Miniſter has received Orders to make ſuch Arrangements with me as may prevent any Interruption to the Continuance of the Conferences and of the Correſpondence.

In returning my Thanks to your Excellency for this Communication, I have the Honour to remark

to

upon you, as it may be moſt convenient, in order to reſume the Conferences, which, from various Circumſtances, have been ſo long interrupted.

I requeſt your Excellency to accept the Aſſurances of my high Conſideration.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Fourth Incloſure (D.)

COPY of a Note from M. de Champagny to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated September 23d, 1806.

Le Mardi 23 Sept^e 1806.

M. De Champagny apprend avec le plus grand Plaiſir le rétabliſſement de la Santé de Mylord Comte de Lauderdale: il ſe félicite d'avoir à continuer avec Son Excellence des Rélations auxquelles il met le plus grand Prix. Il eſt très empreſſé de récommencer les Conférences interrompuës; mais l'ouvrage extraordinaire que lui donne le prochain Départ de l'Empereur ne lui permet pas de le faire aujourdhuy même, ou demain, comme il l'auroit deſiré. Il a donc l'Honneur de propoſer à Mylord, Jeudi prochain comme étant le premier Jour où il aura un moment de libre. La Conférence aura lieu dans l'Endroit et l' Heure qu'il plaira à Mylord de choiſir; et M. de Champagny le prie de ne conſulter dans ce Choix que l'Intérêt de ſa Santé.

Il

Il prie le Comte de Lauderdale d'agréer l'Assurance de sa haute Considération.

(Signé) CHAMPAGNY.

(Translation.)

Tuesday, 23d September 1806.

M. De Champagny has learnt, with the utmost Satisfaction, the Reestablishment of the Health of his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, and he congratulates himself on the Prospect of continuing with his Excellency the Relations on which he sets the highest Value. He is extremely anxious to renew the Conferences which had been interrupted; but the extraordinary Business occasioned by the approaching Departure of the Emperor, does not allow him to do so, either To-day or To-morrow, as he could have wished. He has, therefore, the Honour to propose to his Lordship Thursday next, being the first Day in which he shall have a Moment's Leisure. The Conference shall be held at whatever Place and Hour his Lordship may name; and M. de Champagny requests him in making this Appointment only to consult the State of his Health.

He requests the Earl of Lauderdale to accept the Assurance of his high Consideration.

(Signed) CHAMPAGNY.

Fifth Inclosure (E.)

COPY of a Note from M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated September 24th, 1806.

Mylord, Paris, 24 Sept. 1806.

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer que j'ai pris les ordres de Sa Majeſté ſur l'Objet de la Lettre que Votre Excellence m'a fait l'Honneur de m'écrire en date du 22 Septembre, et qu'elle a immédiatement autoriſé M. de Champagny, Son Miniſtre Plénipotentiaire, de vous délivrer tous les Paſſeports qui ſeront néceſſaires à Votre Excellence, pour aſſurer la Regularité et la Célérité de ſes Communications avec le Miniſtère de Sa Majeſté Britannique.

J'ai l'Honneur de rénouveller à Votre Excellence l'Aſſurance de ma haute Conſidération.

(Signé) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince de Benevent.

(Tranſlation.)

My Lord, Paris, September 24th, 1806.

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that I have taken His Majeſty's Pleaſure on the Subject of the Letter which your Excellency did me the Honour to write to me on the 22d September, and that his Majeſty immediately authorized M. de Champagny, his Miniſter Plenipotentiary, to deliver to you all the Paſſports which may be neceſſary

to

to insure the Regularity and Expedition of your Excellency's Communications with the Ministers of His Britannick Majesty.

I have the Honour to renew to your Excellency the Assurance of my high Consideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

No. 52.

COPY of a Dispatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer, dated Paris, September 26th, 1806.—Received September 28th.

My Lord, Paris, September 26th 1806.

IN Conformity with my Engagement made Yesterday, which I had the Honour of mentioning to your Lordship in my former Dispatch of this Date, I waited on Mr. Champagny this Afternoon at Two o'Clock.

He informed me, that the accidental Omission in his Instructions had been remedied, and that he had now Powers to talk with me on the Interests of Russia, with a View to arrange the Conditions on which France would make Peace with that Country: but he, at the same Time, proposed, that we should, in the first Instance, talk over the Terms of Peace between France and England.

I observed, that as the greatest Difficulties in our

laſt Conference ſeemed to ariſe from the Conditions that I had propoſed as neceſſary to be granted to Ruſſia; and, as England was reſolved not to make Peace without obtaining for Ruſſia all the Objects on which ſhe inſiſted, I thought the more natural Order would be, to reſume our Converſation on theſe laſt Topics.

A long Diſcuſſion accordingly enſued, which ended in his informing me that, on the Subject of Conceſſion to Ruſſia, he was authorized to communicate to me, that the Government of France was willing, in Addition to the Treaty made by M. d'Oubril, to cede to that Power the full Sovereignty of the Iſland of Corfu; but that he had no Authority to go any farther.

I then informed him, that I was ſorry to learn that the Negotiation was at an End, for that my Inſtructions were preciſe, and that I ſhould feel it my Duty, the Moment I left him, to ſtate to M. Talleyrand, that all Hopes having vaniſhed of bringing the Negotiation to a favourable Iſſue, I had only now to requeſt Paſſports for my Return to England.

After ſtrong Expreſſions of mutual Regard, he attended me to the outer Room, where he again propoſed a Renewal of our Conferences, in caſe his Government ſhould give him new Inſtructions.

My Anſwer was, that I had no Choice in immediately applying for Paſſports; but that, as long as I remained in this Country, I never would refuſe to ſee him; and that if, before my Departure, he

ſhould

ſhould come with Powers to grant all the Objects on which I had explained myſelf, I ſhould feel the greateſt Satisfaction, though, at that Moment, I thought any Appointment perfectly unneceſſary.

On my Return home, I ſent to M. Talleyrand a Letter demanding my Paſſports, a Copy of which, (marked A.), I encloſe; and, I underſtand from the Courier Baſilico, that he received it Ten Minutes before he got into his Carriage to go to Mentz.

About Six o'Clock, I received from M. de Champagny a Note, of which, as well as of my Anſwer, I encloſe Copies to your Lordſhip, (marked B. and C.)

Whilſt I am writing, I have received the Note, which I incloſe, (marked D).

I have the Honour to be, &c,

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

I open this Diſpatch to incloſe a Note, (marked E.), I have this Moment received from M. de Champagny.

First Inclosure (A.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated September 26th, 1806.

Monsieur, Paris, 26 Sept. 1806.

JE ne perds pas un moment à faire connaître à Votre Excellence que le Résultat de la Conférence que j'ai euë aujourd'hui avec Son Excellence Monsieur de Champagny, ne me laisse malheureusement aucun espoir de pouvoir amener les Négotiations de la Part de la Grande Bretagne et de la Russie, à une issuë favorable.

Dans cet état des choses, et d'après mes instructions, il ne me reste d'autre parti à prendre que de m'addresser a Votre Excellence pour les Passeports nécessaires, afin que je puisse retourner auprès de Mon Souverain.

En faisant ainsi cette démande à Votre Excellence Je ne saurois me réfuser au plaisir que je ressens à témoigner ma réconnaissance de toutes les attentions personnelles que Votre Excellence a bien voulu me marquer pendant mon séjour à Paris; et à exprimer en même temps les Sentimens d'Estime que j'ai toujours ressentis, et que je ressentirai dans tous les tems pour Votre Excellence.

Je la prie d'agréer l'Assurance de ma plus haute Considération.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.

(Translation.)

(Tranſlation.)

Sir, Paris, September 25th, 1806.

I LOSE not a Moment in acquainting your Excellency that the Reſult of the Conference which I have had To-day with his Excellency M. de Champagny, unfortunately leaves me no Hope of being able to bring the Negotiations, on the Part of Great Britain and of Ruſſia, to a favourable Iſſue.

In this State of Things, and according to my Inſtructions, no Part remains for me to take but to addreſs myſelf to your Excellency for Paſſports, for my Return into the Preſence of my Sovereign.

In thus making this Demand to your Excellency, I cannot deny myſelf the Pleaſure which I feel in expreſſing my Thanks for all the perſonal Attentions which your Excellency has ſhewn to me during my Reſidence at Paris; and in aſſuring your Excellency at the ſame Time of the Sentiments of Eſteem which I have always felt, and which I ſhall ever feel, for your Excellency.

I requeſt you to accept the Aſſurances of my diſtinguiſhed Conſideration.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Second Inclosure (B.)

COPY of a Note from M. de Champagny to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated September 26th, 1806.

Paris, le 26 Septembre 1806.

M. DE Champagny a rendu compte à Son Gouvernement de la Conférence qu'il a euë aujourd'hui avec My Lord Lauderdale: comme pluſieurs jours devoient néceſſairement s'écouler, avant qu'il ait pu en reçevoir de nouveaux Ordres, il croit utile pour l'Avancement de ce But ſi deſirable, la Paix, d'en cauſer encore avec ſon Excellence, et il a l'honneur de lui propoſer de le reçevoir chez Lui Lundi prochain à l'heure qui conviendra d'avantage à Sa Sante.

M. de Champagny prie Son Excellence My Lord Comte de Lauderdale, d'agréer l'Aſſurance de ſa haute Conſideration.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, September 26, 1806.

M. De Champagny has made a Report to his Government of the Conference which he this Day held with Lord Lauderdale; as ſeveral Days muſt neceſſarily elapſe before he can receive freſh Orders from his Government, he thinks it may tend to advance that very deſirable Object, Peace, to converſe again on the Subject with his Excellency; and he has the Honour to propoſe to

His

His Excellency to receive him at his Houſe on Monday next, at the Hour which may beſt ſuit his Health.

M. de Champagny requeſts his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale to accept the Aſſurances of his high Conſideration.

Third Incloſure (C.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. de Champagny, dated September 26th, 1806.

Paris, 26 Septembre 1806.

LORD Lauderdale reçoit dans l'inſtant la Note de Son Excellence Monſieur de Champagny, dans laquelle, en lui marquant qu'il a rendu compte à Son Gouvernement de la Conférence d'aujourd'hui, Son Excellence exprime le deſir de cauſer encore avec Lord Lauderdale.

Quoique le réſultat de la conférence que Lord Lauderdale a euë aujourd'hui avec Son Excellence (et à la ſuite de laquelle il a crû devoir demander les Paſſeports, comme il vient de le faire à Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures) ne laiſſe aucun eſpoir d'amener la négotiation à une iſſuë favorable, le deſir d'entretenir encore Lord Lauderdale, exprimé par Son Excellence M. de Champagny, eſt une regle pour Lui; et il s'empreſſe de répondre à cette invitation, en prevenant Son Excellence qu'il ſe rendra au Miniſtère de l'Intérieur,

l'Intérieur, où bien qu'il aura l'honneur de la recevoir chez Lui Lundi prochain, à l'heure qui ſera la plus commode à Son Excellence.

Lord Lauderdale a l'honneur de répéter à Son Excellence M. de Champagny l'aſſurance de ſa haute conſidération.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 26th September 1806.

LORD Lauderdale has this Inſtant received the Note of his Excellency M. de Champagny, in which, after informing him of his having made a Report to his Government of this Day's Conference, he expreſſes a Deſire again to converſe with Lord Lauderdale.

Although the Reſult of the Conference which Lord Lauderdale has this Day had with his Excellency (at the Concluſion of which his Lordſhip thought it his Duty to aſk for Paſſports, for which he has juſt made Application to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs) leaves no Hope of bringing the Negotiation to a favourable Iſſue, the Wiſh expreſſed by his Excellency M. de Champagny to have another Converſation with Lord Lauderdale, is deciſive; and Lord Lauderdale haſtens to reply to this Invitation, by informing his Excellency that he will either meet him at his Office, or will have the Honour of receiving him at Home, on

Monday

Monday next, at whatever Hour may best suit his Excellency.

Lord Lauderdale has the Honour to repeat to his Excellency M. de Champagny the Assurance of his high Consideration.

Fourth Inclosure (D.)

COPY of a Note from M. d'Hauterive to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated September 26th, 1806.

(Translation.)

My Lord, Paris, 26 Septembre 1806.

J'Ecrois dans l'instant une lettre qui est apportée de Votre part pour Monsieur le Prince de Bénévent. Il vient de partir dans l'instant même, et je m'empresse de profiter de l'occasion que m'offre le départ immédiat de la prémiere Voiture de la suite, qui pourra la remettre à Monsieur le Prince de Bénevent dans sa route, ou tout au moins à son arrivée à Mayence.

Je prie Votre Excellence, My Lord, d'agréer l'assurance de ma plus haute considération.

(Signé) HAUTERIVE,
Conseiller d'Etat, et Chef de la 1re Division du Ministere de l'Intérieur.

(Tranſlation.)

My Lord, Paris, 26th September 1806.

I Have this Moment received a Letter from you for the Prince of Benevento. He is this Inſtant ſet out, and I embrace the Opportunity offered by the Departure of one of his Suite, whoſe Carriage will follow him immediately, to forward it to the Prince of Benevento; it will probably reach him on the Road, but at all Events on his Arrival at Mentz.

I beg your Excellency will accept the Aſſurance of my high Conſideration.

(Signed) HAUTERIVE.

Fifth Incloſure (E.)

COPY of a Note from M. de Champagny to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated September 26th, 1806.

Paris, ce 26 Septembre 1806.

MONSIEUR de Champagny aura l'honneur de ſe rendre chez My Lord Lauderdale Lundi prochain à deux heures, qui eſt le moment qu'il ſuppoſe convenir le plus à Son Excellence.

Il lui envoie le Paſſeport qu'il a demandé pour le Courier Baſilico. Il prie Son Excellence d'agréer l'aſſurance de ſa haute conſidération.

(Tranſlation.)

(Translation.)

Paris, 26th September 1806.

M. De Champagny will have the Honour of calling upon Lord Lauderdale on Monday next, at Two o'Clock, which he supposes will be the most convenient Time.

He sends the Passports Lord Lauderdale desired for the Messenger Basilico. He requests his Excellency to accept the Assurances of his high Consideration.

No. 53.

EXTRACT from a Dispatch from Viscount Howick to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Downing-Street, October 1st, 1806.

My Lord, Downing Street, October 1st, 1806.

YOUR Dispatches of the 26th Ult. brought by the Messenger Johnson have been laid before the King.

His Majesty has seen with great Regret that, after more than Six Months spent in Negotiation, the French Government still hesitates upon the Admission of Points constantly urged by His Majesty as the only Grounds on which he could consent to Peace, and that in so unsatisfactory a State of Things, the Chief of that Government, together with his Principal Minister, has suddenly left Paris *,

* The Chief of the French Government left Paris on the Night of the 24th September, and was followed by M. Talleyrand on the 26th.

creating

creating thereby new Obſtacles to the Progreſs of the Negotiation.

Whatever Views the French Government may have in keeping up this State of Suſpence and Uncertainty, His Majeſty feels that it is equally prejudicial to the Intereſts of His Subjects and to thoſe of Europe. If the Profeſſions of France are ſincere, there can be no Reaſon why ſhe ſhould not give a plain and deciſive Anſwer to Demands which have been ſo long under Conſideration; and the Time is now come when ſuch an Anſwer muſt be required as indiſpenſable to your Continuance at Paris.

No. 54.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Viſcount Howick, dated Paris, October 4th, 1806.—Received October 6th.

My Lord, Paris, October 4, 1806.

YESTERDAY, at Four o'Clock, M. de Champagny ſent me a Note to announce the Arrival of a Courier at Boulogne, who reached Paris this Morning at Three o'Clock.

On reading your Lordſhip's Diſpatch, dated October 1ſt, it appeared to me that His Majeſty had been pleaſed to approve of the Demand of Paſſports which I had made.

Your

Your Lordſhip may depend on my preſſing for them with the utmoſt poſſible Earneſtneſs and Aſſiduity; but how ſoon I may be able to ſucceed, it is impoſſible for me, under the peculiar Circumſtances of the Caſe, to prophecy.

No. 55.

COPY of a Diſpatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Viſcount Howick, dated Paris, October 6th, 1806.—Received October 8th.

My Lord,

LATE laſt Night M. de Champagny's Principal Secretary called upon me with a Letter from him, incloſing a Letter from M. Talleyrand, both of which I have the Honour of tranſmitting to your Lordſhip, (marked A. and B).

From theſe your Lordſhip will perceive, that the Negotiation is now at an End, and that M. de Champagny has been authorized to give me the Paſſports I required.

I have this Day accordingly renewed my Demand to him in a Letter, a Copy of which I incloſe (marked C.)

On conſidering M. Talleyrand's Note, it ſeemed to me neceſſary, that I ſhould not take the Step of aſking my Paſſports from M. de Champagny, without accompanying my Demand with a Reply to ſome

of

of the Obſervations made by the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. Your Lordſhip will accordingly find inclоſed a Copy (marked D.) of an official Note addreſſed by me to that Miniſter.

I have ſent the Courier, Lyell, for the Purpoſe of conveying this Information, and I have given him a Letter to Admiral Holloway, deſiring him inſtantly to announce by the Telegraph, that I ſhall leave Paris on Thurſday Morning.

I have taken this Step, becauſe it occurred to me that Government being thus in Poſſeſſion of the Intelligence, that the Negotiation is at an End, Ten Hours before it can reach London, they may have it in their Power to take the moſt prudent Means to make the Fact publick.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

First Incloſure (A.)

COPY of a Note from M. de Champagny to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated October 5th, 1806.

Paris le 5 Octobre 1806.

M. De Champagny a l'honneur de faire paſſer à Son Excellence Mylord Comte de Lauderdale, la dépêche ci-jointe, qui lui à été addreſſeé pour Son Excellence par le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures. Il doit auſſi lui faire connoitre qu'il eſt autoriſé à lui délivrer les Paſſeports qu'Elle a démandés.

démandés. C'eſt de toutes les Miſſions qu'il aura eu à remplir auprès d'Elle, la ſeule qui lui aura paru pénible, et elle le ſera beaucoup : il attendra que Son Excellence lui ait fait connoître ſes intentions.

M. de Champagny prie Mylord Comte de Lauderdale d'agréer l'aſſurance de ſa haute Conſideration.

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 5th October, 1806.

M. De Champagny has the Honour to tranſmit to his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale the accompanying Diſpatch, addreſſed to his Excellency by the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. He is alſo charged to inform him, that he is now authorized to deliver to him the Paſſports which he has demanded. This, of all the Duties which he has had had to diſcharge towards his Excellency, is the only one which will have appeared painful to him; and it will be greatly ſo. He waits to be informed of the further Diſpoſitions of His Excellency.

M. de Champagny begs my Lord Lauderdale to accept the Aſſurances of his high Conſideration.

CHAMPAGNY.

Second Incloſure (B.)

COPY of a Note from M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Mentz, October 1ſt, 1806.

Mayence le 1er Octobre 1806.

LE Souſſigné, Miniſtre des Relations Extérieures, a mis ſous les yeux de Sa Majeſté l'Empereur Roi d'Italie, la nôte que Son Excellence Mylord Comte de Lauderdale, Miniſtre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Britannique, lui a fait l'honneur de lui addreſſer le 26 de ce mois.

Sa Majeſté, après s'etre prêtée, dans le déſir de la paix, à toutes les propoſitions qui auroient pû la rendre durable et reſpectivement utile aux deux Puiſſances Contractantes et à leurs Alliés, verra avec peine la rupture d'une Négociation dont ſes diſpoſitions perſonnelles lui avoient fait eſpérer d'autres réſultats. Si le Cabinet Anglois veut renoncer à la perſpective de la paix, ſi ſon Miniſtre Plénipotentiaire doit quitter la France, Sa Majeſté ſe flatte cependant que le Cabinet Anglois et Lord Lauderdale, lorſqu'ils meſureront l'étenduë des Sacrifices qu'Elle etoit diſpoſée à faire pour avançer le rétour d'une ſincère reconciliation, auront la conviction intime que Sa Majeſté vouloit, pour le bonheur du Monde, ne mettre en balance aucun avantage avec ceux de la Paix, et que l'intention d'en aſſurer les Bienfaits à ſes peuples, pouvoit ſeule décider Son Coeur paternel à des Sacrifices

non

non ſeulement d'amour propre mais de Puiſſance, plus conſiderables que ne l'auroit indiqué l'opinion même du peuple Anglois, au milieu d'une guerre où il auroit obtenu, ſans aucun mélange de revers, de conſtans Avantages.

Toutefois s'il étoit dans la deſtinée de l'Empereur et du peuple François, de vivre encore au milieu des guerres et des orages que la politique et l'influence de l'Angleterre auroient ſuſcitées, Sa Majeſté après avoir tout fait pour mettre un terme aux maux de la guerre, ſe voyant déçue dans ſes plus cheres Eſpérances, compte ſur la Juſtice de Sa cauſe, ſur le Courage, l'Amour, la Puiſſance de Ses Peuples. Mais ſe rappellant encore les diſpoſitions qu'Elle avoit toujours exprimées, dans le cours de la Négociation, Sa Majeſté ne peut voir qu' avec regret, que l'Angleterre qui pouvoit illuſtrer et affermir Sa vaſte puiſſance par le bienfait de la Paix, dont le beſoin ſe fait ſentir à la génération actuelle et au peuple Anglois comme à tous les autres, en laiſſe volontairement échapper la plus belle occaſion. L'avenir fera connoitre ſi une coalition nouvelle ſera plus contraire à la France que les trois premières. L'avenir dévoilera ſi ceux qui ſe plaignent de la Grandeur et de l'Ambition de la France, n'ont pas à imputer à leur haine, à leur injuſtice, la Grandeur et l'Ambition dont ils l'accuſent. La France ne s'eſt aggrandie que par les efforts, renouvellés tant de fois, pour l'opprimer.

Neanmoins quelques ſoient les inductions que l'on puiſſe tirer pour l'avenir des exemples du paſſé

Sa Majeſté ſera prête, ſi les Négociations avec l'Angleterre doivent être interrompues, à les reprendre au milieu de toutes les chances des Evenemens. Elle ſera prête à les rétablir, ſur les baſes poſées de concert avec l'illuſtre Miniſtre que l'Angleterre a perdu, et qui n'ayant plus rien à ajouter à Sa Gloire que le rapprochement des deux peuples, en avoit conçu l'eſpérance, et a été enlévé au monde au Comte de milieu de ſon ouvrage.

Le Souſſigné a l'honneur de prévenir Son Excellence, Mi-Lord Comte de Lauderdale, que Monſieur de Champagny a été autoriſé à lui délivrer les Paſſeports qu'il a démandés.

Le Souſſigné s'empreſſe de rénouveller à Son Excellence Mi-Lord Comte de Lauderdale, l'Aſſurance da Sa haute Conſideration.

(Signé) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince de Benevent.

(Tranſlation.)

THE Underſigned, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, has laid before his Majeſty the Emperor King of Italy, the Note which his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale Miniſter Plenipotentiary from His Britannic Majeſty, did him the Honour to addreſs to him on the 26th of this Month.

His Majeſty, after having, from a Deſire of Peace, liſtened to every Propoſition which could have rendered it durable and of reciprocal Advantage

vantage to the Two contracting Powers, and to their Allies, will ſee with Pain the Rupture of a Negotiation, to which his own Diſpoſition had led him to hope a more favourable Concluſion. If the Engliſh Cabinet is reſolved to forego the Proſpect of a Peace, and, if His Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary muſt depart from France, his Majeſty ſtill flatters himſelf that the Engliſh Cabinet and Lord Lauderdale will, when they ſhall meaſure the Extent of the Sacrifices which he was diſpoſed to make, in order to facilitate the Return of a ſincere Reconciliation, be convinced, that his Majeſty, in order to promote the Happineſs of the World, would not heſitate between any Advantages in Compariſon with thoſe to be expected from Peace, and that the Deſire to inſure its Benefit to his People, could alone have determined his paternal Heart to make Sacrifices not only of Self-love but of Power, more conſiderable than even the Opinion of the Engliſh Nation could have pointed out in the midſt of a War, in which he had obtained conſtant Advantages without any Mixture of Reverſe. If, however, it is the Deſtiny of the Emperor and of the French Nation ſtill to live in the midſt of the Wars and Tumults, which the Policy and Influence of England have raiſed, his Majeſty having done every Thing to put a ſtop to the Calamities of War, finding himſelf deceived in his deareſt Hopes, relies on the Juſtice of his Cauſe, on the Courage, the Affection, the Power of his People. At the ſame Time calling to Mind the Diſ-

poſitions which he has ever expreſſed throughout the Negotiation, his Majeſty cannot ſee but with Regret, that England, who might have ſtrengthened and confirmed her vaſt Power by the Bleſſings of Peace, the Want of which is felt by the preſent Generation, and by the Engliſh People as well as all others, willingly ſuffers the moſt favourable Opportunity of concluding it to paſs by: The Event will diſcloſe whether a new Coalition will be more diſadvantageous to France than thoſe which have preceded it. The Event will alſo diſcloſe, whether thoſe who complain of the Grandeur and Ambition of France, ſhould not impute to their own Hatred and Injuſtice this very Grandeur and Ambition of which they accuſe her. The Power of France has only been increaſed by the reiterated Efforts to oppreſs her. Nevertheleſs whatever Inferences for the future may be drawn from the Examples of the paſt, his Majeſty will be ready, ſhould the Negotiations with England be broken off, to renew them in the Midſt of any Events. He will be ready to replace them on the Baſis laid in concert with the illuſtrious Miniſter whom England has loſt, who, having nothing to add to his Glory except the Reconciliation of the Two Nations, had conceived the Hope of accompliſhing it, but was ſnatched from the World in the Midſt of his Work.

The Underſigned has the Honour to inform his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, that M. de Champagny has been authorized to deliver to him the Paſſports which he has demanded.

The

The Underſigned is deſirous of renewing to his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, the Aſſurance of his high Conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

Third Incloſure (C.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. de Champagny, dated October 6th, 1806.

Paris, le 6 Octobre 1806.

LORD Lauderdale a l'honneur d'accuſer la reception de la Note de Son Excellence Monſieur de Champagny en date du 5 de ce mois, et de la Depêche qui y fut jointe de la part de Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Relations Extérieures.

Lord Lauderdale en apprenant que Son Excellence Monſieur de Champagny eſt autoriſé à lui delivrer les Paſſeports qu'il a demandés, prie Son Excellence de vouloir bien les lui faire paſſer, tant pour lui même que pour ſa ſuite; et en meme tems un Paſſeport ſéparé pour le Courier Scott, qui pourroit peut être ne pas l'accompagner.

Lord Lauderdale prie Monſieur de Champagny d'agréer les aſſurances de ſa haute conſideration.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.

(Translation.)

Paris, October 6th, 1806.

LORD Lauderdale has the Honour to acknowledge the Receipt of the Note of his Excellency M. de Champagny, dated the 5th of this Month, and of the Diſpatch which accompanied it, from his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Lauderdale, learning that his Excellency M. de Champagny is authorized to deliver to him the Paſſports which he has demanded, requeſts his Excellency to have the Goodneſs to forward them to him, as well for himſelf as for his Suite, and at the ſame Time a ſeparate Paſſport for the Meſſenger Scott, who, perhaps, may not accompany him.

Lord Lauderdale begs M. de Champagny to accept the Aſſurances of his high Conſideration.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Fourth Incloſure (D.)

COPY of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated October 6th, 1806.

Paris, le 6 Octobre, 1806.

LE Souſſigné Miniſtre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majeſté Britannique, a reçu hier au ſoir fort tard la Note que Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures lui a fait l'honneur de lui addreſſer le prémier de ce mois.

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Le Souſſigné, en apprénant que Son Excellence Monſieur de Champagny eſt autoriſé à lui accorder les Paſſeports qu'il a démandés, et qu'il eſt ſur le point de reçevoir, ne peut s'empêcher d'obſerver à Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures, en réponſe à Sa Note, qu'il a de la peine a s'imaginer, quelles ſont les circonſtances deſquelles Son Excellence, a cru pouvoir tirer cette induction " que le Gouvernement Anglois veut " rénonçer à la perſpective de la paix."

Le Souſſigné a été envoyé en France pour négocier la Paix dans le tems où cet illuſtre Miniſtre auquel Son Excellence a payé un ſi juſte tribut d'Eloge, préſidoit encore le Département des Affaires Etrangères. Cet grand homme agiſſoit alors d'après la pleine conviction qu'il avoit reçu de la France une propoſition de Paix ſur la Baſe du *uti poſſidetis* avec la ſeule exception du Hanovre et de ſes dépendances en faveur de Sa Majeſté Britannique, et malgré les Succès des Armes de Sa Majeſté Britannique tant en Italie que ſur le continent de l'Amérique Meridionale, et malgré le réfus de Sa Majeſté l'Empereur de toutes les Ruſſies de ratifier ce traité qui, aux yeux du Gouvernement François paſſoit pour égaler le plus beau fait de guerre, il n'a été mis en avant de la Part de Sa Majeſté aucune nouvelle propoſition, incompatible avec ce principe, qui avoit d'abord été propoſé de la part du Gouvernement François par le canal du Comte de Yarmouth, comme dévant faire la baſe de la Négociation. Ce n'eſt ſûrement pas d'après

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une pareille conduite que l'on puiſſe être fondé à croire, " que le Gouvernement Anglois veuille renoncer à la perſpective de la paix."

Les conditions que le Souſſigné a eu ordre de propoſer comme baſes de la Paix entre Sa Majeſté l'Empereur de toutes les Ruſſies et le Gouvernement François, ſeroient elles davantage de nature à faire naître ce ſoupçon? Bien au contraire. Pour peu que les deux parties euſſent pour objêt une paix ſolide et durable c'etoient là les Conditions que commandoient également la Juſtice et les convenances. *La Juſtice*, car aſſurément rien n'étoit plus équitable que d'accorder à Sa Majeſté Sicilienne et au Roi de Sardaigne, une compenſation pour les pertes immenſes qu'ils ont eſſuyes ſur le continent. *Les Convenances*, parceque pour aſſurer la durée de la Paix, un Arrangement de limites qui ſeroit de nature à empêcher les diſputes, ſera toujours préférable à celui qui fournit à l'une des Parties, des moyens et des avantages pour l'attaque. De ce principe ſe'nſuivoit naturellement l'Evacuation propoſée de la Dalmatie et de l'Albanie par les Armes Françoiſes.

Si donc le Souſſigné a eu ordre de demander ſes Paſſeports et de quitter la France, ce n'eſt aſſurément pas parceque Son Souverain *veut* rénonçer a la Paix, mais parceqn'il *s'y voit forcé*. Le Gouvernement François n'ayant pas conſenti toutes les Conditions que comportoit la propoſition faite dans l'origine à Sa Majeſté Britannique, et ayant

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en outre rejetté comme Baſe du Traité avec la Ruſſie, les conditions juſtes et raiſonnables que le Souſſigné avoit été autoriſé à propoſer,

Le Souſſigné a reçu avec une véritable Satisfaction les Aſſurances générales des diſpoſitions du Gouvernement François pour le renouvellement de la Négociation dans un autre Moment, ainſi qu'elles ſe trouvent énonçées dans la Note officielle de Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures. Il a vu avec non moins de plaiſir que le ton et la méſure obſervés dans cette communication correſpondent aux ſentimens qui les accompagnent. A cet egard Son Excellence peut être bien perſuadée, que le Gouvernement François ne ſauroit témoigner ſous aucune forme un plus vif déſir de voir ceſſer les calamités de la guerre, que celui qu'eprouve invariablement Sa Majeſté Britannique, toutes les fois que la paix peut ſe faire à des conditions compatibles avec l'honneur de Sa Couronne et les intérêts de Ses Sujets.

Le Souſſigné devroit terminer ici la réponſe officielle qu'il a cru devoir faire à la note de Son Excellence Le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures, mais il ne peut paſſer ſous ſilence une partie de cette note, où Son Excellence paroit vouloir faire entendre, que le Gouvernement Britannique ſemble n'être plus diſpoſé à agir d'après les mêmes principes qui dirigoient la conduite du grand homme que l'Angleterre vient de perdre. Le Souſſigna ſans qu'il ſoit autoriſé à traiter cette matière, ni même à l'introduire dans une pièce officielle, eſpére en la

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bonté et l'indulgence connues de Son Souverain, lorſqu'il ſe permet à cet égard l'obſervation ſuivante.

Pendant vingt ſix ans de commerce intime et ſuivi avec M. Fox, le Souſſigné, autant que qui que ce ſoit, a été a même de ſe pénétrer des ſentimens de cet homme célébre. Il lui en reſte la plus profonde impreſſion, que jamais Miniſtre n'auroit pû donner aux inſtructions dont il pourroit être l'organe un aſſentiment plus parfait, ni concourir plus efficiacement à leur exécution, que n'auroit fait M. Fox, en donnant au Souſſigné, de la part de Sa Majeſté Britannique, des ordres tels que le Souſſigné les a en effet reçus, dans des circonſtances où l'ouvrage de la paix (ſur les baſes juſtes et équitables, qui avoient été propoſées à ce Miniſtre) lui paroitroit impraticable.

Combien ces Sentimens n'auroient ils pas été fortifiés dans l'eſprit de ce Miniſtre, en voyant le Gouvernement François ſe réfuſer aux juſtes démandes de cet illuſtre Allié, qui, par ſa fidélité envers Sa Majeſté Britannique, a merité de la part du Roi que ſes intérêts lui fûſſent auſſi chers que les ſiens propres.

Le Souſſigné a l'honneur de prévenir Son Excellence le Miniſtre des Rélations Extérieures, qu'il s'eſt addreſſé ce matin à Son Excellence M. de Champagny pour la demande de ſes Paſſeports.

Il la prie en même tems d'agréer l'aſſurance de ſa haute Conſidération.

(Signé) LAUDERDALE.

(Tranſlation.)

(Tranſlation.)

Paris, 6th October 1806.

THE Underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary of His Britannick Majeſty, received late laſt Night the Note which his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs did him the Honour to addreſs to him on the Firſt of this Month.

The Underſigned learning that his Excellency M. de Champagny is authorized to grant him the Paſſports which he has demanded, and which he is on the Point of receiving, cannot refrain from obſerving to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, in Anſwer to his Note, that he has ſome Difficulty in imagining from what Circumſtances his Excellency has been able to infer, "that the "Britiſh Government have reſolved to forego "the Proſpect of Peace."

The Underſigned was ſent to France to negotiate a Peace, at a Time when the Illuſtrious Miniſter, to whom his Excellency has paid ſo juſt a Tribute of Praiſe, preſided over the Department for Foreign Affairs. This great Man then acted under the full Conviction, that he had received from France an Offer of Peace on the Baſis of *uti poſſidetis*, with the ſole Exception of Hanover and of its Dependencies in favour of His Britannick Majeſty. And, notwithſtanding the Succeſs of the Arms of His Britannick Majeſty, as well in Italy as on the Continent of South America; and the Refuſal of His Majeſty the Emperor of All the Ruſſias to ratify

ratify that Treaty, which in the Eyes of the French Government was equivalent to the moſt ſplendid Victory; not one new Propoſition has been advanced on the Part of His Majeſty, incompatible with the Principle which was at firſt propoſed by the French Government, through the Channel of the Earl of Yarmouth, as the Baſis of the Negogotiation. It is not, ſurely, from ſuch Conduct that the Inference can be drawn, "that the Britiſh Government have reſolved to forego the Proſpect of a Peace."

Are the Conditions which the Underſigned was ordered to propoſe as the Baſis of a Peace between His Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias and the French Government more of a Nature to have given riſe to this Suſpicion? Quit the Reverſe. If a ſolid and durable Peace was the Object of the two Powers, theſe were ſuch Conditions as Juſtice and Expediency demanded. *Juſtice*; becauſe certainly nothing could be more equitable than to grant to His Sicilian Majeſty and to the King of Sardinia a Compenſation for their immenſe Loſſes on the Continent. *Expediency*; becauſe, in order to inſure the Duration of Peace, ſuch an Arrangement of Boundaries as may prevent Diſputes muſt always be preferable to that which furniſhes to one of the Parties the Means and the Advantages of Attack. It was on this Principle that the propoſed Evacuation of Dalmatia and Albania by the French Troops naturally ſuggeſted itſelf.

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If, therefore, the Underſigned has received Orders to demand his Paſſports, and to depart from France, it is certainly not becauſe his Sovereign *wiſhes* to renounce Peace, but becauſe His Majeſty finds himſelf *obliged to do ſo*; the French Government not having conſented to all the Conditions which were compriſed in the Propoſals originally made by them to His Britannick Majeſty, and having moreover rejected as the Baſis for the Treaty with Ruſſia the juſt and reaſonable Conditions which the Underſigned was authorized to propoſe.

The Underſigned has received with real Satisfaction the general Aſſurances of the Diſpoſition of the French Government to renew the Negotiation at a future Period, as expreſſed in the official Note of his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. He has ſeen with no leſs Pleaſure, that the Tone and the Moderation obſerved in this Communication correſpond with the Sentiments which accompany them. On this Subject his Excellency may reſt aſſured, that the French Government could not in any way expreſs a ſtronger Deſire to ſee an End put to the Calamities of War, than that which His Britannick Majeſty will invariably feel, whenever Peace can be concluded on Conditions compatible with the Honour of His Crown and the Intereſts of His Subjects.

The Underſigned ought here to conclude the official Anſwer which he has thought neceſſary to make to the Note of his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. But he cannot paſs over in

Silence one Part of this Note, where his Excellency wiſhes to convey the Idea, that the Britiſh Government ſeems no longer diſpoſed to act on the ſame Principles which directed the Conduct of the great Man whom England has lately loſt. The Underſigned, without being authorized to mention this Subject, nor even to introduce it in an official Paper, truſts in the known Goodneſs and Indulgence of his Sovereign, when he allows himſelf to make the following Obſervations on this Subject.

During Twenty-ſix Years of intimate and uninterrupted Connection with Mr. Fox, the Underſigned, as much as any one, has had an Opportunity of confidentially learning the Sentiments of that celebrated Man. From his Knowledge of them he is impreſſed with the ſtrongeſt Conviction, that no Miniſter could give to the Inſtructions of which he was to be the Organ a more perfect Aſſent, or concur more effectually in their Execution, than Mr. Fox would have done, in giving to the Underſigned on the Part of His Britannick Majeſty, ſuch Orders as the Underſigned has in fact received, under Circumſtances in which Peace (on the juſt and equitable Conditions which had been propoſed to that Miniſter) would have appeared to him impracticable.

How much would this Opinion have been ſtrengthened in the Mind of that Miniſter, on perceiving the French Government refuſe the juſt Demands of that Illuſtrious Ally, who, by his Fidelity to His Britannick Majeſty, has deſerved on

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the Part of the King, that his Intereſts ſhould be as dear to Him as His own.

The Underſigned has the Honour to acquaint his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, that he this Morning applied to his Excellency M. de Champagny for his Paſſports. At the ſame Time he requeſts him to accept the Aſſurance of his high Conſideration.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

No. 56.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from Mr. Arbuthnot to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Buyukdéré, Auguſt 25th, 1806.—Received September 29th.

IT was Yeſterday ſettled at the Porte that the preſent Hoſpodars of Moldavia and Wallachia ſhould be recalled, and that Prince Charles Callimaki, the Firſt Dragoman of the Porte, ſhould be named to the Government of Moldavia, and Prince Alexander Suzzo to that of Wallachia; at the ſame Time Mr. Bano Hanchyry was appointed Dragoman in the Room of Prince Callimaki.

To give you a perfect Idea of the Diſreſpect with which Ruſſia has been treated in this Inſtance, it is neceſſary that I ſhould tranſmit to you an Extract from the Regulations reſpecting Moldavia and Wallachia, which were publiſhed in the Year 1802.

As no Accuſation whatever has been brought againſt either of the Hoſpodars who are now removed, there can be no Excuſe for breaking the Convention; by which it was ſtipulated with Ruſſia that Seven Years ſhould be the Period of each Prince's Government.

You will probably expect to hear that this Meaſure has originated with the French Ambaſſador; in effect there are Proofs ſufficient that it is his Work.

(Incloſure.)

EXTRACT of a Regulation reſpecting the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, dated September 24th, 1802.

Le 24 Septembre 1802.

LE Terme des Voivodes ſera deſormais fixé à Sept Années complettes et entières, à dater du jour de leur Nomination, et tant qu'ils ne commettront point de delit avéré, ils ne ſeront pas deſtitués avant ce terme; en ſorte que s'ils commettent un délit dans cette intervalle, la Sublime Porte en informera le Miniſtre de Ruſſie, et ſi après verification faite de cette manière de part et d'autre, il conſte et appert que le voivode s'eſt effectivement rendu coupable d'un délit, la depoſition ſera permiſe dans ce cas ſeulement.

(Tranſlation.)

(Tranſlation.)

September 24th, 1802.

THE Term of the Continuance of the Hoſpodars in their Governments ſhall from henceforth be fixed at Seven complete and entire Years, to date from the Day of their Nomination, and if they are not guilty of any open Offence, they ſhall not be diſplaced before that Term is expired; if they do commit an Offence during that Time, the Sublime Porte will inform the Miniſter of Ruſſia of the Circumſtance; and if, after due Examination is made into the Affair on both Sides, it ſhall appear that the Hoſpodar has really committed an Offence, in that Caſe only his Depoſition ſhall be allowed.

No. 57.

EXTRACT from a Diſpatch from Mr. Arbuthnot to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Buyukdéré, September 29th, 1806.—Received November 9th.

Sir, Buyukdéré, 29th September 1806.

ON the 18th of this Month the Dragoman of the Porte communicated to Mr. Piſani * for my Information a Note which had been preſented by the French Ambaſſador, a Copy of which I have herewith the Honour to incloſe.

* Firſt Dragoman or Interpreter attached to the Britiſh Miſſion.

(Inclosure.)

NOTE presented by the French Ambassador at the Porte, to the Reis Effendi.

Pera, 16 Septembre 1806.

LE Soussigné General de Division Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté l'Empereur des François Roi d'Italie a l'honneur d'exposer à Son Excellence le Reis Effendi ce qui suit.

Il vient d'etre instruit d'une Manière positive quoiqu'indirecte que la legation de Russie a remis une Note à la Sublime Porte, dans laquelle il est dit que l'Empereur de Russie a refusé la Ratification du Traité de Paix signé a Paris par son Ministre Plenipotentaire. Ce refus place l'Europe dans la même position où elle se trouvoit il y a Six Semaines, mais il met à decouvert les projets de la Russie. Ce Traité de Paix stipuloit l'independance de la Republique des Sept Isles, et une semblable Stipulation eloignant les Russes de la Mediterrannée où ils se sont etablis pour attaquer sur plusieurs points l'Empire Ottoman, cette Stipulation, dis je, ne pouvoit point leur convenir.

Raguse etoit rendue à Son Independance sous la protection de la Sublime Porte; cette disposition mettant les Russes hors d'etat d'entretenir des intelligences avec les Montenegrins et surtout avec les Serviens revoltés, cette disposition, dis-je etoit contraire à leurs vues.

Ce qui a sans doute renverse à Petersbourg l'Edifice de la Paix, est l'Article qui stipule l'independ-

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ance de l'Empire Ottoman et l'integrité de ſon Territoire. La Ruſſie a ſenti alors qu'Elle ne pouvoit plus Lui enlever par la force des Provinces comme Elle l'a fait de la Crimée, ou lui en extorquer en tems de Paix comme Elle l'a fait de la Georgie et du Paſſage du Phaſe.

Ce traité de Paix enfin laiſſant la France en Albanie et en Dalmatie plaçoit ſur les Frontières de la Turquie le plus ancien de ſes Alliés et le plus fidèle de Ses Amis, qui ſeroit reſté et qui reſtera toujours pour ſa defenſe.

Tels ont été les Motifs qui ont conduit le Cabinet de Peterſbourg dans ce refus. Je ne m'abandonne à de vaines declamations ; je vous preſente des faits ; je vous prie de les peſer avec toute la Maturité qu'ils meritent.

Si dans ces Circonſtances difficiles la Porte n'acquiert pas le ſentiment réel de ces dangers et de ſes forces, ſi elle ne prend pas les Reſolutions que lui commandent ſes intérêts, je gemirai peut-être bientôt ſur ſon Sort.

Le Souſſigné a reçu l'ordre le plus poſitif de Sa Majeſté l'Empereur des Français, Roi d'Italie, de declarer à la Sublime Porte, que d'après les principes non ſeulement de l'Amitié mais même de la Neutralité la plus exacte, le Boſphore doit être fermé à tous les Batimens de Guerre Ruſſes et autres Batimens de la même Nation chargés de troupes, de munitions, ou de vivres, et que ce paſſage ne peut leur être ouvert ſans commettre

une hostilité envers la France, et sans donner à Sa Majesté Napoleon le Grand, le droit de traverser les Etats de l'Empire Ottoman pour aller sur le Niester combattre l'Armée Russe. Tout Renouvellement ou Continuation d'alliance avec les Ennemis de la France tels que l'Angleterre ou la Russie seroit non seulement une violation manifeste de la Neutralité, mais un concours de la Sublime Porte à la guerre que ces Puissances font à la France, et Sa Majesté se verroit dans la Necessité de prendre des Mesures conformes à ses interêts et à Sa Dignité.

La Sublime Porte ne peut conserver des Relations avec deux Legations de Naples, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur des François ne peut pas permettre que son auguste frère Napoleon Joseph Roi de Naples et des deux Siciles éprouve ici des difficultés qu'aucune Puissance amie de la France ne l'a fait éprouver.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur a porté des forces considerables et une Armée nombreuse en Dalmatie.— Cette Armée est etablie pour la defense de l'Empire Ottoman, à moins qu 'une Conduite equivoque de la part de la Porte et une Condescendance pour la Russie ou l'Angleterre, qui la mettroit encore sous leur dependance, n'oblige Sa Majesté l'Empereur des François à deployer ses forces imposantes pour un but absolument contraire à celui qu'il s'etoit proposé.

Sa Majesté a ordonné au Soussigné d'exposer à la Sublime Porte avec autant d'Energie que d'Amitié

les demandes qu'il vient de faire afin qu'une réponſe écrite lui ſoit faite et que cette réponſe ſoit poſitive et cathégorique.

Aucun délai ne doit plus être apporté, et Sa Majeſté ne doute point que la Sublime Porte ne lui donne les Aſſurances qu' Elle deſire et qui ſont ſi conformes aux interêts de cet Empire.

Le Souſſigné ne fait point un vain étalage des forces impoſantes du Grand Napoleon: ſes amis ſavent les apprecier; ſes Ennemis les ont ſenties. On connoit le Genie de Son Auguſte Maitre; ſes réſolutions ſont ſages mais promptes; ſon attachement à la perſonne de Sa Hauteſſe eſt ſincère. Il ne deſire que l'independance, l'integrité et la gloire de la Turquie; il ne veut, il ne demande rien— que de motifs pour ſe reunir à lui! Mais que de motifs auſſi pour craindre de l'indiſpoſer par une conduite timide, in certaine, ou ennemie! Les Circonſtances ſont telles, que la reponſe de la Sublime Porte réglera la Conduite de mon Auguſte Maitre.

Que les Menaces des Ennemis de la France n'en impoſent point à la Sublime Porte; ils ont été vaincus et ils le ſeront toujours. Le Grand Napoleon employera tous ſes Moyens pour la Gloire de Sa Hauteſſe Selim III. ſon ami; et ſes Moyens ſont immenſes, ſon Genie eſt plus grand encore.

Cette Note merite d'être ſoumiſe à la haute Sageſſe de Sa Majeſté l'Empereur Selim III. et Votre Excellence eſt priée de le faire le plus promptement poſſible.

Le Souſſigné prie Son Excellence le Reis Effendi d'agréer l'expreſſion de ſa haute Conſidération.

(Signé) HORACE SEBASTIANI.

(Tranſlation.)

Pera, 16th September 1806.

THE Underſigned General of Diviſion Ambaſſador of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, has the Honour to lay before his Excellency the Reis Effendi the following Conſiderations.

He has been poſitively informed, although in an indirect Manner, that the Ruſſian Legation has delivered a Note to the Sublime Porte, in which it is ſaid that the Emperor of Ruſſia has refuſed to ratify the Treaty of Peace ſigned at Paris by his Plenipotentiary. This Refuſal places Europe in the ſame Situation in which ſhe was Six Weeks ago, but it unmaſks the Projects of Ruſſia. This Treaty of Peace ſtipulated for the Independance of the Seven Iſlands; a Stipulation which removing the Ruſſians from the Mediterranean, where they had eſtabliſhed themſelves in order to attack the Ottoman Empire at various Points, could not be acceptable to them.

Raguſa was reſtored to its Independance under the Protection of the Sublime Porte: this Arrangement rendering it impoſſible for the Ruſſians to

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keep up their Intelligence with the Montenegrians and with the revolted Servians, was contrary to their Views.

Doubtleſs it is the Article which ſtipulates for the Independance of the Ottoman Empire and the Integrity of its Territory which has occaſioned the the Rejection of the Peace at Peterſburgh; Ruſſia then perceived that ſhe could no longer ſeize Provinces of that Empire by Force of Arms as ſhe ſeized the Crimea, or extort them from her in Time of Peace, as ſhe did with regard to Georgia and the Paſſage of the Dardanelles.

This Treaty of Peace, in fine, leaving the French in Albania and Dalmatia, placed upon the Frontiers of Turkey her moſt ancient Ally and her moſt faithful Friend, who would have remained and will ever remain ready to defend her.—Such are the Motives which have led the Cabinet of Peterſburgh to this Refuſal. I do not give way to vain Declamation; I lay Facts before you; I beſeech you to weigh them with all the Attention to which they are entitled.

If in theſe difficult Circumſtances the Porte does not form a true Eſtimate of her Dangers and of her Force, if ſhe does not form the Deciſion her Intereſts require of her, I ſhall perhaps ere long have to lament her Fate.

The Underſigned has received the moſt poſitive Orders from his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to declare to the Sublime

Porte,

Porte, that not only the Principles of Friendſhip, but thoſe of the ſtricteſt Neutrality, require that the Boſphorus ſhould be ſhut againſt all Ruſſian Ships of War, as well as againſt every other Veſſel of that Nation, bringing Troops, Ammunition, or Proviſions; and that the ſaid Paſſage cannot be opened to them without committing an Act of Hoſtility againſt France, and without giving His Majeſty Napoleon the Great a Right of Paſſage over the Territories of the Ottoman Empire, in order to combat with the Ruſſian Army on the Banks of the Dnieſter.

Any Renewal or Continuation of Alliance with the Enemies of France, ſuch as England and Ruſſia, would be not only a manifeſt Violation of the Neutrality, but an Acceſſion on the Part of the Sublime Porte to the War which thoſe Powers wage againſt France, and his Majeſty would ſee himſelf compelled to take Meaſures conformable to his Intereſts and his Dignity.

The Sublime Porte cannot maintain her Relations with two Miſſions from Naples, and his Majeſty the Emperor of the French cannot ſuffer his auguſt Brother, Napoleon Joſeph King of Naples and the Two Sicilies, to meet with Difficulties here which he does not experience from any Power in Amity with France.

His Majeſty the Emperor has a large Army in Dalmatia: this Army is collected for the Defence of the Ottoman Empire, unleſs an equivocal

Conduct

Conduct, on the Part of the Porte, and a Condeſcenſion towards Ruſſia and England, which might again throw Her into their Power, ſhould compel his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, to bring forward his formidable Forces for a Purpoſe totally oppoſite to that which he had in View.

His Majeſty has ordered the Underſigned to ſtate to the Sublime Porte in the moſt friendly, though energetic Manner theſe Demands, for the Purpoſe of obtaining an Anſwer in Writing, and it is expected that this Anſwer ſhall be poſitive and categorical.

No further Delay can be allowed; and his Majeſty has no Doubt that the Sublime Porte will give him the Aſſurances he deſires, and which are ſo much in Uniſon with the Intereſts of the Ottoman Empire.

The Underſigned has no Wiſh to make a vain Diſplay of the formidable Forces of the great Napoleon; his Friends know how to eſtimate their Importance; his Enemies have felt their Power.

The Genius of his auguſt Maſter is well known; his Determinations are wiſe and prompt, his perſonal Attachment to his Highneſs is ſincere. He only ſeeks the Independance, the Integrity, and the Glory of Turkey. He deſires nothing. He aſks nothing. What Inducements to an Union with him! At the ſame Time what Reaſon to apprehend the Loſs of his Goodwill by adopting a timid, uncertain, or inimical Line of Conduct! Under theſe Circumſtances the Anſwer of the Sublime Porte

will

will regulate the Conduct of my auguſt Maſter. Let not the Threats of the Enemies of France impoſe upon the Sublime Porte; they have been vanquiſhed, and they will ever be ſo. The great Napoleon will employ all his Reſources for the Glory of his Highneſs Selim III. his Friend; and his Reſources are immenſe, his Genius is ſtill greater.

This Note is of ſufficient Importance to be ſubmitted to the profound Wiſdom of his Majeſty the Emperor Selim III. and your Excellency is requeſted to take the earlieſt Opportunity of laying it before Him.

The Underſigned requeſts his Excellency the Reis Effendi to accept the Aſſurance of his high Conſideration.

(Signed) HORACE SEBASTIANI.

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